

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Tory—The Conservative conference begins in Blackpool. The Times team, led by Julian Haviland, will provide full, authoritative coverage each day...types

The thoughts of Jim Prior and the woman who is the new Tory vice-chairman in charge of women



E.T.
Caroline Moorehead looks at the world of science fiction

E-type
Clifford Webb reports on the new sports Jaguar

Down under
Life under Hawke: a Special Report on Australia

EEC blocks £240m to farmers

The EEC yesterday ran out of money to meet its legal commitments. In an unprecedented move, Mr Poul Dalsager, the Agriculture Commissioner, stopped payment of £240m premium money, most of it due to go to British sheep farmers. They European Parliament will now be under extra pressure when it votes the supplementary budget.

Reform battle, page 5

Burma arrests bomb suspects

The Burmese Government set up a high-level committee to investigate the Rangoon bomb blast which killed 19 people, including four South Korean ministers. Burmese suspected of having ties with dissident groups were reported to have been rounded up by security officials.

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Martin jury out

The jury in the trial of the alleged gunman, David Martin, at the Central Criminal Court spent last night at a secret London hotel after failing to return verdicts on the 14 charges.



£2.6m legacy

An elderly spinster from Bexhill, East Sussex, has left £2.6m to the National Trust, its largest single cash legacy ever.

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Boycott date

Yorkshire's cricket sub-committee and general committee will meet next Tuesday to consider the outcome of the meeting at Ossett when more than 500 supporters of Geoffrey Boycott called for his reinstatement.

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Leader page 13
Letters: On Mr Parkinson, from Mr D. M. L. Alexander, and others; Hongkong, from Mr J. Perry; leukaemia, from Professor A. J. Barrett and others
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If I became a liability . . . I would leave immediately

Parkinson's affair cost him Foreign Secretary's post

● Mrs Thatcher decided soon after the election not to appoint Mr Parkinson foreign secretary after he had made him position clear.
● Mr Parkinson said on BBC's Panorama that he would not resign unless he "ceased to be an asset to the Government"

● Mrs Thatcher's recent headline anti-Soviet comments and the state of the Conservative Party were taken to task by Mr Frances Pym.
● An ideological rift has emerged in the party after the leak of a report into infiltration by right-wing extremists.

From Julian Haviland and Philip Webster, Blackpool

Mr Cecil Parkinson would have been Foreign Secretary but for his affair with his former secretary.

It was the post he most wanted, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave him a positive indication several weeks before the general election that he was her preferred choice. She had already resolved to dismiss Mr Francis Pym.

The picture changed within an hour or two of the polls closing on June 9, when the Prime Minister and her successful party chairman discussed his future. Mr Parkinson then told her for the first time how he was placed, and her immediate response was that he could not, after all, take over the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

But Mrs Thatcher made clear that she meant to give him a Cabinet post, and a few days later she appointed him Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. Sir Geoffrey Howe became Foreign Secretary instead.

Her determination that Mr Parkinson should not resign or be forced out of office is founded in part on the fact that, losing the senior and coveted post of Foreign Secretary, he has already paid a high price for his indiscretion.

Not all members of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet were aware until recently of that sequence of events. But those who were appreciate the Prime Minister's staunch support for their colleague, and hope that the Conservative Party will demonstrate that they share that view when the party's annual conference opens at Blackpool today.

As delegates gathered last night there were indeed signs that key figures in the party were rallying to Mr Parkinson's support.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, the new party chairman who succeeded Mr Parkinson last month, was cheered by a gathering of 250 Conservative party agents, when he praised warmly the work of his predecessor.

Mr Gummer later told a press conference that he wholly backed the Prime Minister's statement that Mr Parkinson would continue to be Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The chairman of the National Union of Conservative Associations, Sir Russell Sanderson, spoke of the "great sadness" felt by the party, and he added: "We in this party do not turn our friends just like that, even when they come on hard times."

The regular pre-conference gathering of the press was dominated by questions on Mr Parkinson and his future, and Sir Russell's attempt to arouse reporters' interest in today's debates on crime and on rate reform were not successful.

The press was mildly rebuffed for overstating Mr Parkinson's difficulties with the party.

Mr Michael Spicer, deputy chairman, said that 90 per cent of letters received by the party had been in support of Mr Parkinson.

But the party hierarchy remained nervous last night about how Mr Parkinson will be received when he arrives in Blackpool on Thursday to answer a debate about the encouragement of free enterprise and the reduction of public sector monopolies. Their nervousness will not end until the conference finishes on Friday with the Prime Minister's address.

Continued on back page, col 1



Mr Gummer, Conservative chairman, and his wife Penny in Blackpool yesterday.

Sir Ralph Richardson dies after brief illness

By John Witherow

Sir Ralph Richardson, whose acting career spanned more than 60 years and took him to the heights of stage and film, died yesterday at King Edward VII Hospital in London. He was aged 80.

A hospital spokesman said Lady Richardson was at his bedside when he died peacefully. Sir Ralph, who was admitted to hospital a week ago with digestive problems, had only recently won considerable praise for his performance in the play "Inner Voices" at the National Theatre.

Mr Laurence Evans, his agent, said: "He should have been performing in the play on tour in Nottingham. But he withdrew from the cast because of his illness." Michael Bryant, who played opposite Sir Ralph, was too shocked to talk last night.

Sir Ralph, who was knighted in 1947, appeared in dozens of plays and films and in 1959 was made President of the National Youth Theatre. His first wife died in 1942 when he was 40 and he remarried two years later to the actress Meriel Forbes-Robertson. He had one son, Charles.

Sir Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, said: "Sir Ralph was one of the greatest actors who ever lived - I am sure of that. He was also a great man; tender, warm and very funny. He was a great friend."

At the end of each performance last night in the National's three theatres the leading actor stepped forward and asked the audience to stand for a minute in silent tribute to Sir Ralph.

Sir Alec Guinness said: "He was a wonderful and compelling actor and was a great man in himself. He was a working actor right up until the end and lived life to the full."

Sir Alec said he believed Sir Ralph's greatest performance was as Falstaff in Henry IV at the Old Vic during the war.

Mr Peter Plowicz, general secretary of the actor's union, Equity, said: "It will be hard to imagine the British theatre without him."

Obituary Page 14
Photographs, back page

Shamir takes office amid market panic

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Mr Yitzhak Shamir took office as Prime Minister of Israel last night after he had gained parliamentary backing for his coalition of right-wing and religious parties.

After an acrimonious debate overshadowed by an economic situation described by many experts as the grimmest in Israel's history, the new Likud Government was installed by a slender majority of 60 votes to 53 at a special session of the 120-seat Knesset. This may not be enough to enable it to survive without a new election before the scheduled date of 1985.

Mr Shamir, Israel's seventh Prime Minister, was deprived of the votes of Mr Menachem Begin, who refused to attend the debate, and Mr Aaron Ahubai-zera, leader of the small Tami party, who is serving a three-month jail sentence for theft.

According to Israel Radio, police guards were dispatched to the homes of Mr Yoram Aridor, the beleaguered Finance Minister, and other economic policy makers after the market for shares in the main banks collapsed, threatening to deplete the savings of tens of thousands of ordinary citizens.

As panic buying of foreign currency continued despite repeated government appeals, the commercial banks announced a 3.5 per cent devaluation of the shekel after all foreign cash dealings by the Bank of Israel were suspended. This followed a 7.5 devaluation in August.

Throughout the day, the Tel Aviv stock market remained closed while frantic attempts were made to put together a rescue package. Bank shares had recently become a popular method for hedging against 130 per cent inflation.

The financial hysteria was seen in the streets where hapless owners of bank shares gathered to discuss their fate. Their sense of injustice was increased by the devaluation, which benefited precisely those who had defied official advice and precipitated the crisis by shedding bank shares for dollars.

Building contractors were besieged by investors eager to transfer their remaining assets into property. In the debate before the vote of confidence, Mr Shamir spoke passionately of the need to continue expanding settlements in the occupied West Bank. "This sacred work must not stop," he said.

Leading article, page 13

Pym takes Thatcher to task

Mrs Thatcher was taken to task yesterday by Mr Francis Pym for her headline anti-Soviet views and for the way she is running the Party.

Mr Pym, possibly the Prime Minister's most formidable Tory critic, was dropped as Foreign Secretary after the general election in June.

His remarks came in BBC Radio's *World at One* when he was questioned about the Prime Minister's attack in Washington two weeks ago on Soviet tyranny.

He replied that it was important to talk to the Soviet Union and that as Foreign Secretary, he was beginning to build up the process.

He had opened on what he called "the very sound, old-fashioned, Churchillian principle that jaw-jaw was better than war-war."

"No doubt Mrs Thatcher had her own reasons for couching her speech in those particular terms. I think a lot of people feel - and I am one of them - that it was perhaps rather strong, although what she said is undoubtedly true."

"I made a plea in the House for more talk. When I was building up talks I had Mrs Thatcher's approval as Prime Minister. I think one must realize she takes a very broad view in this matter."

Asked if he believed the Conservative Party was becoming stuck in its policies, he said there was a feeling that the party had been perhaps rather narrow, perhaps not looking far enough ahead.

Infiltration report causes party rift

By Rupert Morris and John Winder

The Conservative Party was struggling yesterday to repair an ideological rift which emerged after the leak of a confidential report by the Young Conservatives on infiltration by right-wing extremists.

On the eve of the Tories' Blackpool conference, two MPs protested about allegations made against them, while senior party figures tried to play down the affair.

The report, initiated with the approval of Mr Cecil Parkinson when he was party chairman, said that candidates disclosed all previous political activities.

Mr Harvey Proctor, Tory MP for Billericay, said yesterday that he was proud to have been named more times than any other MP in what he called "a pretty kangaroo document."

"They do not want me to write, talk or publish documents about my views, and they are embarrassed because they are the views of the Conservative Party at successive general elections."

The report cited several occasions when he shared platforms with right-wing or fascist organizations, such as the National Front, Welsh, Irish, Scottish, English (WISE), Tory Action and the British Movement.

Mr Proctor launched a new leaflet yesterday published by the Monday Club, setting out "facts on immigration from the new Commonwealth and Pakistan since 1951. He said he deplored the fact that the Conservative Party had not kept promises on immigration.

Mr Gerald Howarth, MP for Cannock, also named in the report, said that the allegations were "half-truths and innuendoes" and that no attempt had been made to check their veracity with him.

Mr Howarth said that he was lodging a protest with the party chairman.

Other senior party figures, however, have made it known that they support the report's general tenor and are anxious to eliminate racist elements.



Mr Proctor: Launched immigration leaflet.

Treasury victory on over spending

The Treasury has eliminated more than half the £2,500m threatened overshoot on next year's public spending plans in individual talks between Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and departmental ministers (Our Economic Correspondent writes).

But crucial areas of disagreement remain, notably on defence and social security, where the Treasury and the departments concerned are wrangling not only over immediate plans but over the costs of programmes up to four years ahead.

The Prime Minister will now decide how these disagreements are to be resolved. The Cabinet is due to discuss the matter on October 20, but a "star chamber" of a few ministers could be appointed to arbitrate.

Mrs Thatcher is, however, expected to see ministers during this week's Conservative Party conference in an attempt to pave the way for an early Cabinet decision.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, is now only £1,000m off his 1984-85 spending target of £126,400m.

A sum this size could be accommodated without difficulty within the £3,000m reserve already allocated for next year, though Mr Lawson would clearly prefer to leave it untouched.

Spain foiled Argentine raid on Gibraltar

Madrid (Reuters, AP) - Spain yesterday confirmed that a commando of four or five Argentinians was caught on Spanish soil while apparently planning an attack on Gibraltar during the Falklands war last year.

The Foreign Minister, Señor Morán, said: "A group of Argentinians attempted to cross into Gibraltar presumably with the intention of carrying out some acts of war."

"They were intercepted by the Spanish security services and sent back to Argentina because the outgoing Government, correctly, considered that it could not allow the use of Spanish territory for the launching of an act of war."

He said news of the incident, which was brought to light at the weekend by *The Sunday Times* in London, had been deliberately suppressed by the previous Spanish Government to avoid embarrassment.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué later said that the Argentinian Government was informed of the incident.

The Sunday Times report said the Argentinians were arrested at San Roque, near Gibraltar, and has apparently planned to swim across Algeciras Bay to blow up fuel depots on the Rock.

Senior described the newspaper's report as "very inconvenient". He said that at the time the incident had provoked a demarche between Buenos Aires and Madrid.

Spain, which has a long-standing claim to Gibraltar, was caught in an awkward position during the war between Britain and Argentina. Madrid has supported Argentina's claim to the Falkland Islands.

Confirmation of the Gibraltar incident came at a time when Madrid has again begun talks with London over the future of the colony. Señor Morán has met Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, twice in recent months to discuss the issue.

He said yesterday that he had come away "empty handed" and that the British had to understand that talks could not always end that way.

● London welcome: The Foreign Office immediately welcomed the Spanish action (Henry Stanhope writes). "It is what we would expect from an ally", a spokesman said.



Señor Morán: Act of war could not be allowed.

BT dispute threatens Whitehall

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Important government communications services and a whole range of international links could now be targets for industrial action by the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU), in its battle against privatization of British Telecom.

As engineers locked out of international telephone exchanges demonstrated against the proposed sale outside British Telecom's headquarters in London an industrial action committee drew up a new "hit list" of services to be considered by the union's executive today.

The list includes vital Whitehall lines and international lines, largely used by businesses. Top targets will include the international telex operation, intercity, which provides global satellite communications, and Inmarsat, the maritime network which carries ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore messages.

British Telecom claimed at one stage yesterday that international telephone services were back to normal. It was understood that management and supervisors had done the work of 1,600 engineers, who had been working to rule last week and who were cleared from three international telephone exchanges early on Saturday.

The union, however, insisted that there was considerable disruption to links with 60 countries.

Meanwhile, on the second front in the privatization war, moves by Mercury, owners of the private communications network, to prevent the union blocking its activities were adjourned for a week in the High Court yesterday.

Business losses, page 2

Our position as Leader is in keeping with the quality of the blend

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Pit union power battle likely as Daly prepares to stand down

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new political power struggle is about to break out in the National Union of Mineworkers over the succession to Mr Lawrence Daly, the union's Labour-loyalist general secretary.

Mr Daly, aged 58, has indicated that he wishes to step down because of ill-health and he is expected to retire next Spring. His proposal will be discussed by the union's national executive in two days' time, and an election is likely to be ordered before Christmas.

The timing of Mr Daly's departure makes it almost certain that Mr Peter Heathfield, the secretary of the Derbyshire miners and a consistent left-winger, will be elected to succeed him. His chief rival is expected to be Mr Raymond Chadburn, president of the traditionally moderate Nottinghamshire miners, who came third in the race when Mr Arthur Scargill won the NUM presidency with a landslide majority.

Confidential talks have taken place among miners' leaders about a successor to Mr Daly, who was an outstanding figure in the pit strikes of 1972 and 1974. His decision to go well before his 60th birthday on October 20, 1984, is evidently designed to secure the succession for the left.

Mr Heathfield, aged 54, would be barred from standing for the post if Mr Daly stayed until he was 60, because he would then be aged 55 and therefore ineligible under union rules to run for any full-time office.

During his decade as leader of the Derbyshire miners, Mr Heathfield has established himself as a forceful and articulate militant, a supporter - but not uncritically so - of Mr Scargill and the policies of the left left on the NUM executive. He regularly votes the same way as the communists on that body.

In the forthcoming contest, he is expected to face a

challenge from Mr Chadburn, aged 49, who disappointed his political backers by his indecision over whether to stand against Mr Scargill for the national presidency in 1981 and who eventually took only 9 per cent of the votes cast.

The runner-up in that election, Mr Trevor Bell, secretary of the Colliery Officials and Staff, the national white-collar section of the union, won 17 per cent of the vote, but he is now too old to compete for Mr Daly's job.

A December poll for the general secretaryship is also favoured by the NUM left because it will focus rank-and-file attention on the issue of accelerated pit closures - an issue which has prompted the calling on an emergency union executive in Sheffield tomorrow.

The National Coal Board yesterday announced its intention to close down Cronton colliery, Merseyside, where 570 men are employed.

Five in contest for Labour chief whip

By John Winder

Nominations closed today for the post of chief whip of the parliamentary Labour Party and for that of chairman.

A keen contest is likely for the post of chief whip, with four challengers against Mr Michael Cocks, MP for Bristol South, who has been the party's chief whip since 1976.

The leading contender is Mr John Evans, MP for St Helens North, who has what may be seen as a double advantage in being a member of Labour's national executive committee since last year, and having the cachet of being the supposed preference of Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the party.

Other contenders include Mr Peter Snape, MP for West Bromwich East, reckoned by

some to be an able and personable candidate for one of the toughest jobs in British politics.

Mr Terence Davis, MP for Birmingham Hodge Hill, a Labour spokesman on health and social services for the past three years, is also among the nominees.

The most left wing of the candidates known to be in the lists is Mr Martin Plannery, MP for Sheffield Hillsborough.

Nominations also close today for the chairmanship of the parliamentary Labour Party. Mr Jack Dorman, MP for Easington, county Durham, since 1970, has held the post of chairman for two years and is expected to be the only candidate.

Yard loses Falkland contract

A £4m Falklands contract could go abroad because of an unofficial pay dispute involving striking shipyard workers.

Sunderland Shipbuilders, which was given a midnight deadline to agree to take on the work, pulled out of the deal yesterday after employees refused to end a two-week strike.

ITM Offshore Ltd, the company handling the Ministry of Defence order for a port in the Falklands which offered the contract, told the strikers: "You have put your future in jeopardy."

Mr Alf Duffield, managing director of ITM Offshore, said that Sunderland Shipbuilders had rejected the contract because of the dispute.



EXCITING SCENES AT INVERGORDON. PROTEST MEETINGS AGAINST CUTS. UNPRECEDENTED ACTIONS OF NAVAL RATINGS.

Top: Mr George Hill, a former shipmate of Len Wincott, and his widow Lena leaving for the ceremony. Above: Evening News headlines of 1931 and a 1974 photograph of Mr Wincott.

Navy forgives a mutineer

By Craig Seton

The Navy has finally forgiven an able seaman who helped to organize the Invergordon Mutiny of 1931.

The ashes of Len Wincott, who later became a Communist and moved to the Soviet Union, were dropped overboard from a Royal Navy tender, a mile out of Devonport yesterday.

His last wish was that his remains be brought home.

Mr Wincott was 75 when he died in Moscow in January this year. At the ceremony yesterday his Russian wife Lena, a naval chaplain, an officer and several friends, were on the Navy tender.

He was born in Leicester and was an able seaman on board

HMS Norfolk based at Devonport, when ratings organized a strike against a 25 per cent pay cut imposed on the Navy's lower ranks. That meant a reduction from four shillings a day to three, although officers' pay was reduced by only 3 per cent.

The leaders of the mutiny were dismissed the Navy. Many were subsequently unable to get other work.

By 1934 Mr Wincott had joined the Communist Party, which suggested that he should work in an international seamen's club in Leningrad. He emigrated and later joined the Russian army, served throughout the siege of Leningrad and

was put into a labour camp in the Stalin era. He later became a writer and actor in Moscow and married in 1964.

Mrs Wincott said yesterday: "In the deep depths of his soul he was an Englishman."

A naval spokesman in Plymouth said yesterday: "We received a request from Mr Wincott's widow. As he was still a British subject and not persona non grata, we saw no reason why we should not assist."

A close friend of Mr Wincott said yesterday that he had attempted to come back to live in England some years ago but had been told it was not possible.

Telecom faces blow to business income

By Bill Johnstone
Electronics Correspondent

A substantial proportion of British Telecom's business traffic and its income would be seriously affected if the Post Office Engineering Union carried out its threat to disrupt international telecommunications.

The union which represents more than half of the employees of British Telecom, is engaged in industrial action in three London international exchanges, protesting about the Government's intention to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the

private sector beginning in autumn of next year. Since the Government is determined to sell the dispute could easily escalate.

About eight of every ten telephone calls made in Britain are business calls. More than 322 million a year are international and they are growing at about 12 per cent a year. About four million business customers are responsible for most of those calls, and for about 60 per cent of the corporation's profits, despite residential subscribers outnumbering them four to one. The present industrial action is centred on the three international London exchanges,

Mondale, Stage Lane and Wood Street, where the signals are routed to the customers.

The international telephone calls, telex, data and television signals use a combination of satellite and cable. The union could step up its action by disrupting any of those services at source since it represents most of the technical and engineering staff in British Telecom.

Many telecommunication signals are carried by satellite and received at the two earth station complexes operated and maintained by British Telecom at Goonhilly, Cornwall and Madley near Hereford. Five

aerials in Goonhilly pick up signals from the Intelsat satellites over the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, plus maritime communications. Madley's three aerials are pointed toward the Intelsat satellites and the new European Communications Satellite, ECS-1.

At least 90 countries are served by the Goonhilly and Madley satellite links, including the United States, Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and Argentina.

In the last financial year British Telecom International contributed £208m profit to the £365m made by the corporation as a whole.

Code for student spending

Student unions have been spending money illegally on demonstrations and political causes but government law officers have put down the fault to youthful "enthusiasm".

In an opinion issued yesterday they effectively recommended the Government need take no further action on student union funds but laid down a strict code of conduct for the unions, most of which derive their income from the taxpayer through students' grants.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, urged senior academics to cut off union funds if students looked set to break the charity laws. Student unions could spend money only on items directly connected with students and their welfare.

Earlier this year Conservative students complained that Bradford University's union had spent large amounts on transporting students to political demonstrations. Ministers talked privately of prosecuting Bradford and taking general steps to control student unions.

But in a covering note to the opinion, Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor General, ascribed the "improper expenditure" to enthusiasm rather than any intention deliberately to break the rules.

Death inquiry

Mrs Cynthia Bolshaw, aged 50, a divorcee, who was found asphyxiated in the bath at her home in Heswall, Merseyside, on Sunday, could have been murdered after entertaining a male friend, Wirral police said yesterday.

Rose opening

The Tudor warship Mary Rose will be officially opened to the public today - exactly 12 months after being raised from The Solent. The ship is in a dry dock at Portsmouth.

Back in gear

Work at Ford's Halewood car plant will be back to normal today after drivers from the delivery firm, Silcock and Colling voted to end a six-week stoppage.

Gambler shot

Two gunmen picked out and shot dead a man among customers in a betting shop in Newry, co Down, yesterday. Shots were fired as they escaped.

Correction

British Midland Airways recently purchased a controlling interest in the Scottish airline Loganair, not Air Ecosse, as stated on October 6.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

It seems inevitable that Blackpool will be dominated by the Parkinson affair. But the real test of the Conservative conference ought to be whether it manages to start a searching public debate on government spending.

I say public debate advisedly, because it would not be enough for ministers simply to proclaim a united long-term strategy on expenditure. That, it is true, would be a considerable improvement on the present position. The Government's confusion on this question is hardly edifying.

During the election campaign ministers studiously avoided giving the impression that anything more would be required than a bit of pruning here and there to ensure compliance with their already published spending targets. No hint was offered that those targets should be reduced in order to provide scope for major tax cuts.

Yet in this week's *Sunday Express* Mr Nigel Lawson was promising that the Government has to tackle the problem of the overall burden of taxation, and that high growth could be achieved only by lower government spending. He managed to imply that by following that course ministers would be implementing the prospectus on which they fought the election. On the same day, however, Mr John Biffen was telling the *Weekend World* audience that "I don't think that anybody looking at the pattern of public spending can believe that there is scope for very savage reductions in the totality".

Such public disagreements between ministers would be worth the price, indeed they would be positively beneficial, if they were part of a wider debate in which the difficulties and choices were being seriously presented to the country. Without such a debate there is no chance of mobilizing public consent for a programme of stringent economies, yet without a greater measure of public consent any government would be committing political suicide if it pressed ahead regardless with such a programme.

This is what Sir John Hoskyns seemed to ignore in his recent lecture. Conservatism is Not Enough. He declared roundly that "all-embracing welfare provision

Popular desire for economies

erodes the economic processes necessary to support it. A drastic diagnosis, for which he prescribed changes in the organisation of government designed to produce the radical policies required to meet the challenge - without indicating how those policies could be made politically acceptable.

There are signs, however, that the Treasury is at last aware of the problem. Otherwise it would hardly have been disclosed after the Chancellor's meeting last week with the Institute of Directors that he was considering a new social security tax. That information may be interpreted as an attempt to stimulate a public debate, and the purpose of such a tax would be to change the climate of thinking on welfare expenditure.

The idea of such a tax would be to make clear to the individual taxpayer how much of his money was going on social welfare. It could be used more easily to finance the health service than social insurance, where the abolition of the contribution principle would cause problems of eligibility.

But whatever the scope of the services to be financed by a social security tax, the principle would be the same. The service or services concerned would be financed solely by this tax.

It would not directly change by one penny the amount of money raised. But because it would relate the level of a particular tax precisely to expenditure on a particular service - the principle of tax hypothecation which the Treasury has traditionally resisted with such vigour - it might encourage a popular desire for economies in that service.

That would be the theory. Whether it would work like that is another matter. If people felt that they were paying too much on social security they might well prefer general income tax to be cut rather than reduce the level of the social services concerned.

That was the finding of a MORI poll in the *Daily Express* yesterday. There was a two to one majority for paying higher taxes rather than spending less on public services. So there is no evidence that, if given the option, the public would make the choice that the Government would want. But at least this line of ministerial thinking shows an awareness of the need to persuade.

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PLESSEY

Streamlining the cities: 2 'Better buses' will increase fares

The Government has made clear who will run the buses when its reorganization plan for London and the big city areas is implemented but it is keeping diplomatically silent on what fares will be. In the second of four articles David Walker, Local Government Correspondent, looks at the new shape of metropolitan transport.

To the knot of people waiting in Tuffnell Park Road in the rain yesterday morning for 39 minutes for a bus scheduled to run every 12, the fate of the Greater London Council (GLC) and its transport responsibilities was a matter of indifference. They wanted a bus.

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, believes the Government's plans for public transport in London will mean a better bus service: control of both buses and Tubes will be vested in a board of super-managers appointed by him.

Who will pay for the subsidy that will undoubtedly be needed to keep fares manageable has not yet been made clear. What is certain is that fares will rise when the GLC is abolished and that complaints about their level will have to be directed to Mr King himself. And private bus operators may be allowed to ply down Tuffnell Park Road and other routes in the capital.

In the big city areas the changes prompted by the abolition of the metropolitan counties will be less dramatic as a consultation paper released by the Department of Transport yesterday makes clear.

Control of public transport will be given to joint boards of district councillors, similar to those existing before 1974, with the crucial difference that for at least three years Mr King will have the power to control their budgets and, presumably, decide fares.

Bus travellers in South Yorkshire, who have not faced a fare rise since the mid-1970s, may have to pay up to three times more and will have to live with annual fare rises for several years to come. The very reasonable 58p that it costs to get from central Newcastle to Whitley Bay is unlikely to survive long either.

The transport consultation paper puts a ban on the word "strategic". As far as possible, it says, districts and boroughs should have charge of their own roads, traffic signals and buses.

It opens the possibility that districts may secede from the services offered by the county-wide joint boards. Sefton may stop buses from Liverpool pierhead; getting from Wakefield into Leeds may become a journey only for the intrepid.

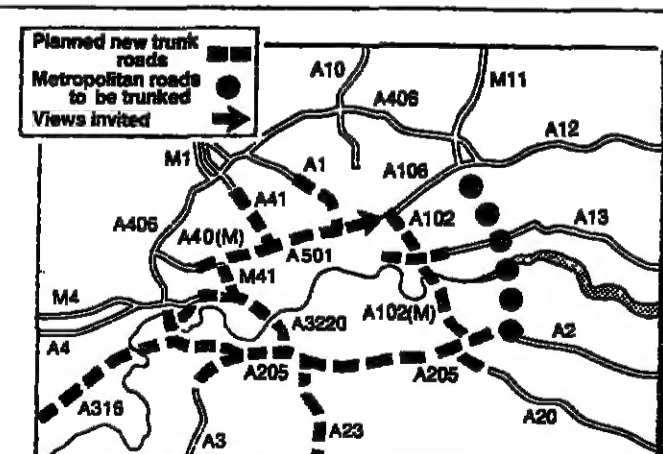
The Government will look favourably on deals between districts and private bus firms.

For main roads and motorways, the Government has accepted that joint arrangements between districts will be necessary. "It would be uneconomic and inefficient to fragment the work".

Mr King will nominate, say, Manchester to oversee the maintenance of the M6 and M62 in what is now Greater Manchester and empower it to charge the other districts accordingly. Special arrangements (a phrase that recurs throughout the Government's reorganization scheme) will be made for the Mersey and Tyne tunnels in case Gateshead and Wirral have secessionist stirrings.

On town and country planning, the subject of another consultation paper yesterday from the Department of the Environment, there is probably the most agreement.

Tomorrow: The two faces of the GLC



Proposed trunk road network for London.

Whitehall to control London trunk roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government is to take control of developing London's roads, described by the Commons transport committee last year as a "national scandal", after the Greater London Council is abolished in 1986.

About 70 miles of trunk roads that are a local government responsibility, including the South Circular, are to be added to the capital's strategic network, increasing its total mileage by 50 per cent, a consultation paper from the Department of Transport said yesterday.

Those roads, carrying high volumes of traffic in residential and shopping streets, need improving the paper said. Studies will be made into whether new roads, upgrading, local improvements, or traffic management are the best methods of improvement.

The studies on priority schemes would form the basis for a 10-15 year "action plan" for London's roads recommended by the Commons committee, the paper said. Less important roads among the 895 miles hitherto administered by the GLC will revert to

the London boroughs, as will the GLC's traffic management functions. For the latter, the paper suggested the boroughs should set up a voluntary joint committee to coordinate measures such as lorry routes.

In the provincial conurbations, where the Government believes there is no need for a significant extension of the trunk road system, roads now administered by the metropolitan councils will revert to the district councils without any increased Government involvement.

For public transport in the provincial cities, a second consultation paper suggested that the former passenger transport authorities, with representatives from the districts and powers to preempt, be revived to assume control of the passenger transport executives.

Overseas selling prices
Australia \$1.20, Belgium 9.10, Canada 2.50, Denmark 1.80, France 1.80, Germany 1.80, Greece 1.80, Hong Kong 1.80, India 1.80, Italy 1.80, Japan 1.80, Korea 1.80, Malaysia 1.80, Mexico 1.80, New Zealand 1.80, Norway 1.80, Portugal 1.80, Singapore 1.80, South Africa 1.80, Spain 1.80, Sweden 1.80, Switzerland 1.80, Taiwan 1.80, Thailand 1.80, Turkey 1.80, USA 1.80, USSR 1.80, West Germany 1.80, Yugoslavia 1.80

Breeder sues vets for £100,000 over herpes that killed three horses

By Thomson Press

A form of equine herpes which killed nine horses on a Newmarket stud farm could have been controlled but for the alleged negligence of veterinary surgeons, the High Court in London was told yesterday.

In a case that has stirred the headquarters of British racing and breeding, the stud farm of Mrs Merrion Meade was "decimated", her counsel, Mr Edward Cazelet, QC, said.

Mrs Meade, aged 63, of Ballinrobe stud at Carlton, near Newmarket, is suing Day and Partners, the oldest veterinary practice in Newmarket, for negligence.

She claims that one of her mares, Tiny Alice, contracted herpes from another horse from a different stud while on their premises.

The mare was returned to her and was allowed to run with the rest of the stock, infecting them, Mrs Meade claims.

Mrs Meade inherited the stud which was founded in 1824, by the second Lord Clanwilliam, and runs it in partnership with her daughter, Miss Bredfy Meade.

The herpes virus surfaced in Newmarket in May, 1979, but it was not immediately diagnosed as such. It led to the stud being placed in quarantine and the deaths over a period of months of nine of the mares. Mrs Meade is claiming damages in respect of three of the horses, Tiny Alice, Gay Biddy and

Amanda Jane, which died between May, 1979 and March, 1980.

Mr Cazelet referred to the knacker who came uninvited to collect the carcass of Tiny Alice before a post-mortem examination had been held, to blood samples that apparently went missing, and to a lost diary in which Miss Meade logged the condition and treatment of the horses.

Mrs Meade and her daughter could be described as "know-it-all" professionals in horse breeding, Mr Cazelet said. It had been their objective to build and improve the quality of their horses over the years, and they may have become more perceptive than the

veterinarians who advised them.

Mrs Meade is claiming about £100,000 in damages for the death of three of the horses, including related losses and expenses. The three horses were valued at £60,000.

It was a surprising aspect of the case, Mr Cazelet said, that the veterinary practice had consistently refused to accept that Tiny Alice suffered from the virus.

Tiny Alice, the first of Mrs Meade's horses to die, was put down "after a night of violent spasms". Her daughter recorded the vet's injection "ending what life was still left in her".

The practice of veterinary surgeons denies the accusations of negligence, and is making a counterclaim against Mrs Meade for unpaid fees.

Mr Justice Paine, queried the normal temperature of a horse, and said "I suppose I should use this case to enlarge my knowledge as far as possible".

He had been told that the disease was known as equine herpes virus No 1, which attacks the animal's central nervous system. Symptoms range from coughing, abortion in pregnant mares and paralysis.

Mr Richard Walker, QC, for the defence, said that, until last Thursday, the herpes virus had been "only one string" to Mrs Meade's bow.

The hearing continues today.

Mrs Meade yesterday: "Stud farm decimated"

Taxman lost £6m in gold coin fraud QC says

The Inland Revenue was swindled out of £6m in less than three months in a gold fraud, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Six men and a woman "lined their own pockets" by not paying value-added tax on fine gold they imported, melted from coins, Mr Richard du Cann, QC, for the prosecution, said.

"Whatever the costs they incurred still left them with a fat profit," he said. He alleged that between July and October, 1981, the seven traded in gold bullion worth £40m.

By failing to pay the 15 per cent tax on the gold they "defrauded the revenue of this country to the tune of just under £6m".

The seven have denied conspiracy to contravene the Finance Act or fraud by evading tax payments.

Mr du Cann said two methods were adopted. In the first, Swiss gold bars were imported into England and sold to dealers. Tax was charged, but never paid.

"They abused a system whereby VAT is not immediately charged on imports, which is available to the honest trader.

In truth they did not intend to pay at all."

Jets were hired to fly in the ingots, which were brought through a branch of Credit Suisse in Switzerland. The aircraft usually landed at Stansted airport, Essex.

The other method was to buy Canadian maple leaf gold coins, similar to Kruggerands, melt them and then sell them as ingots, charging tax.

Mr du Cann said that, at the time, tax was not charged on those gold coins, but "when melted and turned into bullion, changing their character, VAT automatically becomes chargeable".

The seven accused are: Len Berry, aged 47, company director, of the House Boat, St Vincent, Taggs Island, Hampton, London; his wife, Freda, aged 44, of the same address; Spencer Eade, aged 31, company director, of Delfryn, Portlady, East Sussex; Christopher Michel, aged 43, public relations consultant, of Coombe Hill Road, East Grinstead, West Sussex; Thomas Powell, aged 38, company director, of Golders Green Road, north-west London; John Mulqueen, aged 41, courier, of Dawley Road, Hayes, London and John Ward, aged 42, salesman, of Crawford Street, Marylebone, London.

Burning ban opposed

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, said he opposed any moves to ban stubble burning by farmers.

The minister, who was in York at the start of a two-day tour of the region, said an urgent inquiry was under way to consider lessons learned this year and he hinted at tougher controls.

Last week an inquiry was held in Thirsk, North York-

shire, into deaths related to stubble burning.

He said "Everyone recognizes there were particular climate conditions which conspired heavily against the whole business of stubble burning this year. One or two of the worst examples were caused by accidental fires."

He said controlled burning of "underbox" areas lessened the risk of accidental fires.

Insults and sex on cathedral green

From Our Correspondent Winchester

The consecrated green at Winchester Cathedral has become a haunt of glue-sniffers and drunks and couples openly make love there, it was claimed at Winchester valuation court yesterday.

The allegations were made by Mr Brian Freemantle, a novelist, and Mr Donald Judd, a solicitor, who live in Great Minster Street overlooking the Cathedral Green, who were applying for a substantial reduction in their rates.

Mr Freemantle, who also represented an elderly bed-ridden neighbour, told the court: "It used to be pleasant to walk through the cathedral grounds with my children, but not any more."

"Drunks shouted sexual abuse at women and children," he said. "When they stop fantasizing they only have to look to one side to see the real thing happening. While punks punch themselves bloody after sniffing glue."

"I am not against punks or fornication - but I am against it happening outside my children's bedroom window."

Mr Judd claimed "undesirable elements" in the cathedral grounds caused fear and annoyance to residents.

The deputy local valuation officer, Mr Peter Watson told the court he had every sympathy with the residents and offered them each a £20 rates reduction. Mr Freemantle's gross rate is £306 a year, and Mr Judd's is £380. The offer was immediately rejected as "derisory".

The court decided that the matter should be investigated further and a visit to the site will be made before a decision on the level of reduction in rates is made.

Spokesmen for Winchester police, and the cathedral, said yesterday that they were aware of the problems raised at the tribunal.



Looking in: Hermione Hobhouse, organizer of Albert: His Life And Work, and Reg Gadeny, chairman of the organizing committee, viewing the Prince's writing room which has been recreated as part of an exhibition at the Royal College of Art, next to the Albert Hall, from today until January 22 (Photograph: John Voss).

Detained peer released for medical reasons

Lord Taylor of Blackburn has been released from Burnley General Hospital, where he was detained under the Mental Health Act, because of medical reasons unconnected with High Court proceedings, it was disclosed yesterday. He was freed last Thursday after 19 days' detention.

On Wednesday, his solicitors had applied for a writ of habeas corpus for his release.

Lord Taylor said that he could not be held because of parliamentary privilege. He wanted to raise questions in the Lords.

Mr Mukhtair Hussain, appearing for Lord Taylor in the High Court in Preston yesterday, said that the application was to have been transferred to

London for a full hearing. However he was released.

Neither Lord Taylor nor his wife Kathleen were in court.

If the case had proceeded, it would have made legal history. The court had been told that law did not define how lunacy affected membership of the Lords.

Lord Taylor, aged 54, an educational reformer who was made a life peer in 1978, was committed to hospital on the application of his wife.

She said last week that the order was made because her husband had been receiving treatment for alcoholism for several years. It was the only way to help a sick man who was seriously damaging his health and mind, she said.

Naval asbestos worker's widow awarded £32,000

The widow of Mr David Butler, a Chatham dock worker who died after exposure to asbestos dust while refitting warships, was awarded £32,000 damages yesterday.

Mr Justice Jupp said in the High Court that Mr Butler must have endured appalling suffering during the last few years of his life.

Mrs June Butler, aged 54, of Hards Town, Chatham, had sued her husband's former employer, the Ministry of Defence, alleging that it had not done enough to protect him from the dangers of blue asbestos.

The judge said Mr Butler died two years ago at the age of 68 from inoperable lung cancer and asbestosis. As the disease

progressed he became unable to eat properly and so breathless that he could not walk further than the garden gate.

Mr Butler worked from 1967 to 1975 at the Royal Naval Dockyard, Chatham, stripping asbestos lagging and applying new asbestos to engines, pumps and pipes in warships. He also had to cut and saw asbestos cloth.

The ministry had admitted negligence and contested only the amount of damages.

Mrs Butler sued on behalf of herself and as representative of his estate. The damages award included £17,500 to the estate.

About £300 of the award goes to Mr Butler's sister-in-law, who used to live with him and his wife.

Whitehall brief

Fresh mind in defence

By Peter Hennessy

Professor Richard Norman, the new Chief Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, was introduced to his subject 40 years ago at his preparatory school in Ealing. He had heard that his headmaster was proposing to teach science. He was baffled.

"What is science?" young Richard Norman inquired of a chum as they sat in the cricket pavilion waiting to bat. His friend jumped off the steps and said: "That's what it is about."

"Not a bad definition really," he said last week. Revelation, it seems, comes to British scientists in the most humble of settings, what with Newton's apple tree and Professor Norman's pavilion.

The memory may have flitted across his mind last spring when he was asked if he would consider taking the top scientific job in British defence for, as he freely admits, he knew nothing about the subject. He had not even done national service (by the time he had completed his PhD it was coming to an end) although he rather wishes he had.

It is a long jump from examining the magnetic properties of electrons in York University laboratory to advising MISC7, the Prime Minister's Cabinet committee on the Trident strategic nuclear force (a newcomer he may be, but Professor Norman is very careful not to talk to journalists about such unmentionables).

His professor's salary jumped, too, almost doubling to the second permanent secretary rate of £37,500.

The whole idea of the chief scientist's job at defence is to bring in a fresh mind uncluttered by the debris of decades of axe-grinding that can afflict the senior military and the top officials engaged in high politics on the ministry's sixth floor. Chief scientists stay for up to five years and then the laboratories are scored once more for another clever staff.

Professor Norman joined Whitehall's warrior-politicians in July. "One starts off," he said last week, "from a position

of total ignorance asking 'does the emperor have any clothes?'

He reckons he is just leaving that phase - "you realize there is a whole secondary level of information and you get a little bit more cautious". The final phase is reached when he has acquired the confidence and the background to make interventions and advise ministers.

There is one snag to this refreshing method of injecting new blood into defence policy-making. In two senses, he has to start running. Under the 1958 agreement governing atomic collaboration with the United States, the chief scientific adviser is the link-man with his opposite numbers in Washington. He is off to meet them later this month.

He also chairs, ex officio, the defence equipment policy Committee, the body which has to determine the kit the forces need 10 to 20 years ahead. Here in his early days, his 12-

strong central scientific staff see him through with what he regards as excellent briefing.

Professor Norman's minister, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, has also set him to work on the application of information technology to all aspects of defence. He is involved, too, in the Heseltine initiative intended to unlock the treasures of defence R and D establishments to private entrepreneurs.

Since Robert Oppenheimer, father of the first atomic weapon, told President Truman he had "blood on his hands", the scientific community has been split on the bomb. Did Professor Norman have any qualms about accepting such a pivotal role in British nuclear weapons policy? "No, I had no worries about it at all. Indeed, far from it - considerable keenness to be involved in the deterrence business." He has come a long way from that cricket pavilion in Ealing.



Professor Norman: From academic electrons to advising on nuclear defence. (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Murder-charge father warned social workers

A father who had told social workers of his hostility to his daughter, aged four months, killed her in a fit of rage, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

David Chapman, aged 32, admitted that the child, Michelle Broster, had died after he had held her under hot bath water, slapped and kicked her, in March. Her body was never found.

Mr Chapman, of Parnore House, Mathias Road, Stoke Newington, London, pleaded not guilty to murder. His plea of guilty to manslaughter was not accepted.

Mr Michael Combe, for the prosecution, said that if action had been taken by the social services "this tragedy would not have happened".

He told the jury: "But you are not here to decide whether the

social services acted wisely or unwisely.

"The importance is that the Crown points to the fact that he had clearly felt aggression towards his baby for a period of time."

Mr Chapman is alleged to have told the police: "I filled her bath with hot water and put her bottom into it. She started screaming and I lost my temper. I hit her and pushed the baby under the water through anger."

The statement went on to describe how he struck her, ducked her again, banged her head on the floor, and eventually gave her "more of a shove than a kick" on the head with his foot.

When he realized the child was dead he tried to revive her without success.

The trial continues.



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مکتبہ از راجہ

Hopes of fuller Aquino inquiry raised by collapse of commission

From Keith Dalton, Manila

The simultaneous resignation of four retired Supreme Court Justices yesterday brought a swift end to the presidential commission investigating the murder of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, but raises opposition hopes of a new and more comprehensive scrutiny.

The decision to resign was "painful for us", the justices said in a letter to President Marcos, but "appears that the image of the commission for impartiality and its capacity to do justice to everyone are being questioned."

They issued their joint resignation letter at what was to be the start of the commission's third session with Manila's police chief, the former head of the Aviation Security Command and five military men due to give testimony on the circumstances surrounding Aquino's assassination at Manila airport on August 21.

The fifth commissioner, Mr. Filemon Fernandez, a member of the loyal opposition in the Government-dominated National Assembly, also said he was ready to submit his resignation to the Assembly.

The collapse of the commission was preceded by the announcement by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arturo Tolentino, that he would not accept his presidential appointment as chairman of the commission.

"I have considered carefully whether I could effectively serve public interest as chairman of the commission. My conclusion was that under present circumstances my designation might only serve as a cosmetic for the commission", Mr. Tolentino announced at a news conference.

Chief Justice Enrique Fernando resigned as commission chairman on September 30, and the commission suspended its hearings 28 days ago after the filing of petitions in the Supreme Court challenging his appointment, as well as the commission's legality.

Although he turned down the chairmanship of the commission, Mr. Tolentino proposed that President Marcos establish a new commission by means of a presidential decree so that it would become law. Its composition should be "non-

governmental, non political and with private citizens as members proposed by concerned groups".

He added: "The President seemed receptive to the idea of change and he gave me the go ahead to draft the proposed law that would embody these features in consultation with Presidential Assistant for Legal Affairs, Justice Manuel Lázaro".

Mr. Tolentino is the fourth Filipino to reject appointment to the commission.

"It is certainly a move in the right direction", Mr. Tony Olano, the opposition spokesman said. "I think we will just have to wait and see what Mr. Marcos decides to do, whom he appoints to the commission and what powers he gives it to conduct a fair and honest inquiry."

● MELBOURNE: Concern over the political situation in Manila has led to the Australian Government withholding approval for several arms deals with the Philippines understood to be worth about \$A15m (£9m), (Tony Duboulin writes). Wounded Tiger, page 12

Mrs Gandhi offers talks on Punjab

Delhi (Reuters) - Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister offered to open immediate negotiations with Sikh leaders as a Hindu nationalist strike here and in a state bordering Punjab shut many shops, the Press Trust of India reported.

She told a Sikh delegation that she hoped Punjab's military Sikh party, the Akali Dal, would suspend its agitation for greater religious and political autonomy and begin negotiations.

Carter drama

Washington (NYT) - A Dallas-based television production company is negotiating with leading networks to make a documentary, to be shown next year, on the Iranian hostage crisis, featuring former President Jimmy Carter, his aide Mr. Warren Christopher, his Deputy Secretary of State. It would disclose new facts about how the US handled the crisis.

Paris protest

Paris - The Libyan Ambassador to France was summoned by the Government yesterday to explain Libya's refusal to allow 37 French citizens, including women and children and two journalists, to leave Tripoli despite having all necessary papers.

Counter action

Amsterdam (AP) - Long queues formed in 100 Dutch post offices yesterday when staff began an eight-day work-to-rule protest against proposed wage cuts. But the action by about 2,000 counter clerks does not affect mail delivery.

Railway chaos

Rome (AP) - Railway workers striking for better contracts disrupted Italy's passenger lines and forced the cancellation of 75 per cent of goods services. Transport Ministry officials said.

Venus probe

Moscow (AP) - A Soviet space probe has reached Venus and began orbiting the planet. Tass said yesterday. Venera-15 was launched on June 2 and will orbit Venus once every 24 hours.

Foot fetishist

Bonn - A 17-year-old youth went on trial in Kiel accused of stabbing a woman and trying to cut off her foot and eat it. The prosecution said his attack came after he had watched a video film about cannibalism.

EEC reform battle

British team rejects any half-measures

From Ian Murray, Athens

Britain yesterday shut the door on compromise in negotiations for radical reform of the EEC. From the start of a special council meeting in Athens, called to solve problems facing the community, the three British ministers made it clear they were uncompromising in their demand for change.

The delegation, led by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, wanted to dispel any notion that it was prepared to accept a watered-down agreement, which would give less than Britain wanted.

"There is a hope that these are things on which we will compromise," a British spokesman said. "This is simply not so."

Asked if Britain were worried it might lose support by being so unbending, he said: "Short-term goodwill is quite unimportant compared with the long-term gains. Major misconceptions are developing. There is a false assumption that we will give way."

Britain had discovered these "false assumptions" in a letter by the Greek presidency of the Council of Ministers to all delegations. It suggested there was a growing agreement on a number of agricultural reforms and on solving the British budget problem. But the letter discounted any real inclusion of the British position. The British spokesman said: "There is a tendency to add up the numbers and think that there is a broad agreement. But this problem can't be solved just by counting heads. There has got to be an agreement by ten and not just by eight or seven or nine."

The British was in a minority did not mean it had a weak negotiating position. Anybody who thought otherwise had failed to remember how firm Mrs Thatcher could be.

The letter suggested that the

problems of over-spending on agriculture could be solved if everyone agreed to a code of good conduct, but Britain made it clear this was not good enough. There had to be something concrete on the table if Britain was ever going to believe it.

The spokesman said that, despite good intentions in the past, agricultural spending had continued to grow faster than the Community's resources.

It was "a myth" to think the same would not happen in future. Britain would never agree to a permanent increase in the Community's resources in return for this vague kind of undertaking.

This first session of the three-day meeting was meant to be spent discussing agricultural reform. Britain has put forward a paper which has been discounted all round, suggesting that the common agricultural policy must operate within strict financial guidelines.

The British belief is that only by cutting support prices will the soaring cost of the CAP be contained.

The main proposals left on the table were for new ways of raising revenue. This, Mr. Michael Jopling, the British Agriculture Minister, said, was a back-door method of increasing Community resources. It confused the essential argument, which was the need to cut expenditure.

For three hours in the morning the delegations waded through the milk dossier and came to no new conclusions.

The main argument over the size of the British budget payment is likely to be joined today. Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, made it clear that Britain's demands for fairer treatment were "inflexible".

Navy spearheads sales assault on India

From Michael Hamlyn, Bombay

HMS Invincible, the most glamorous of the Falklands war veterans, has arrived in Bombay at the head of a task force virtually circling the world in search of a market for British defence products.

Knowing that the Indians may be vulnerable to British sales pressure they have just signed a £250m deal for Sea King helicopters and Sea Eagle missiles - the task force, under the operational name 'Orient Express', is being followed by

sales managers for most of the sophisticated weapons systems. While Pakistan is busy buying weapons from the United States, India has concentrated its efforts on expertise from the Soviet Union, and as Invincible, and her escorting frigate Aurora, steamed into Bombay. They passed at least two Kashmir class destroyers flying the Indian flag.

But Mrs Gandhi's Government is anxious to extend the range of its suppliers

Rangoon bomb attack

Suspicion shifts to dissidents

By Our Foreign Staff

Assertions by the South Korean Government that the bomb explosion which killed four of its senior Cabinet ministers in Rangoon had been engineered by North Korea have been questioned by some foreign diplomats in the Burmese capital.

Speaking by telephone from Rangoon yesterday, a senior diplomat from a Western country, said he believed Burmese dissidents and not North Koreans were responsible. The diplomat is known to have close connections with the Burmese Government.

He said he had heard of evidence involving the North Koreans. He said it would be extremely difficult for foreigners to enter Burma with high explosives and other equipment and for them to carry out such a devastating attack.

Burma has very good relations with North Korea, including "fraternal party relations" between Burma's ruling Socialist Programme Party and

Life-saving slip

A musician's mistake saved President Chun of South Korea from being blown up in Sunday's blast, according to Sir Philip Goodhart, Conservative MP for Beckenham, who is visiting Seoul. The Bandmaster of the Burmese buglers mistook the Korean ambassador's car for that of Mr Chun. When the envoy got out the band struck up with the presidential fanfare and the bomb exploded.

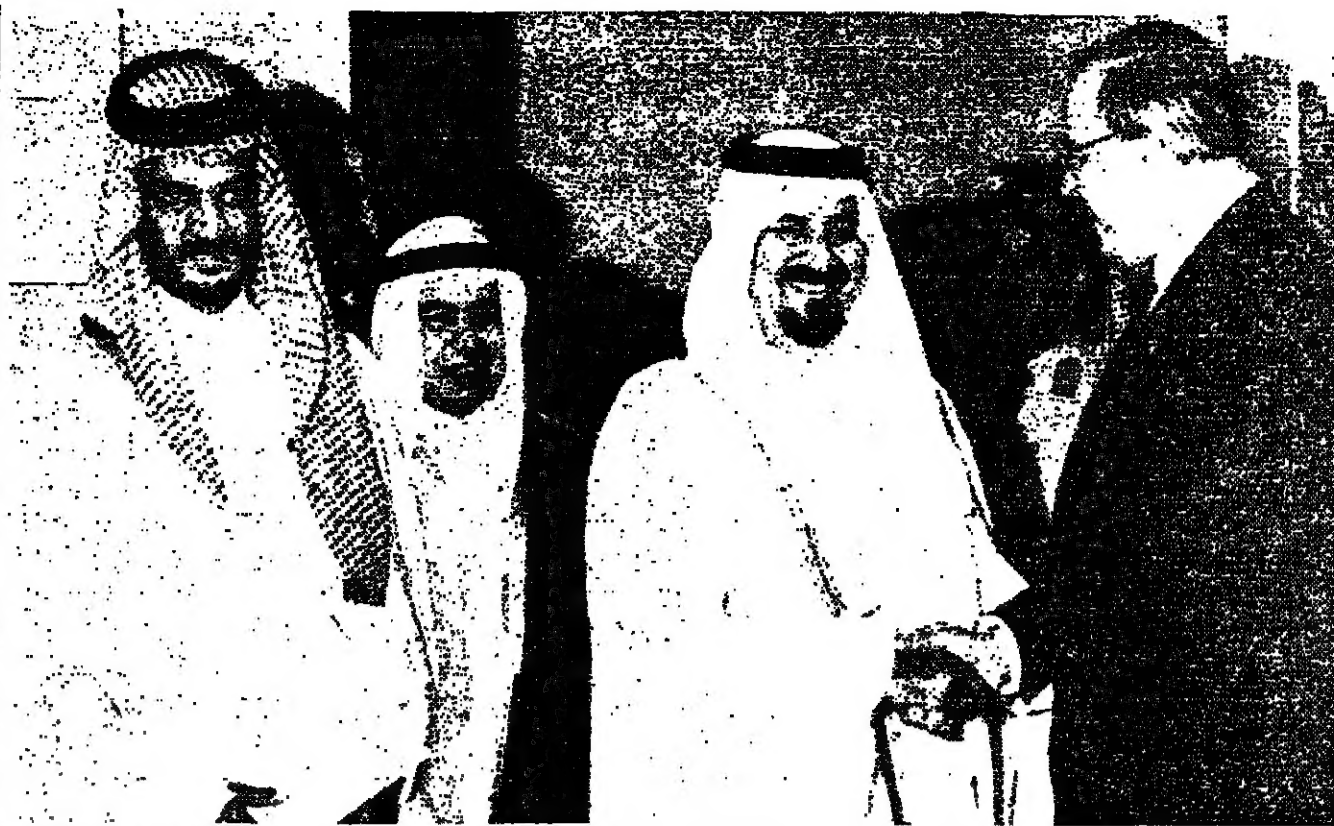
The Communists of North Korea. Therefore it seemed unlikely, he said, that North Korea would discredit the Burmese by organizing a massacre in their capital. The incident was a very serious affront to the shaky Burmese Government whose stability appeared now more uncertain.

The diplomat thought that the most likely culprits were the Burmese Communist Party, the largest of the dissident groups in

rebellion against Rangoon. Its closest links have always been with China, which provides military and other aid. No other Communist insurgency in South-East Asia still receives supplies from Peking.

Another theory advanced by diplomats in Rangoon is that dissident sections of the Army planted the bomb in retaliation for the recent purge of the military and the Government carried out by General Ne Win, who has ruled Burma for more than 20 years.

Burma has a long history of political violence and since independence in 1948 the Government has faced insurgency on four fronts. Communist guerrillas, said to number around 12,000, are supported by village militias, estimated to be 8,000 strong, along the eastern border with China. Also in the east and along the northern border are three ethnic groups striving for goals ranging from autonomy to independence.



Chancellor Kohl of West Germany greeting Prince Sultan Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Defence Minister, in Jeddah this week. Herr Kohl has tried to persuade the Saudis to buy the German Gepard, a mobile air defence vehicle, instead of the more modern Leopard 2 tanks (Michael Bayon writes).

Syria and Saudi Arabia consent to reconciliation talks in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

American efforts to consolidate the ceasefire in the Chouf mountains and create a government of national consensus appeared - at least in the short term - to be succeeding last night, as both Syria and Saudi Arabia agreed that a national reconciliation conference should be held within a few days at the presidential palace at Baabda.

At the same time, Lebanese government officials said Greece and Italy had agreed to provide up to 600 truce observers in the mountains.

A government spokesman in Athens said that Greece was prepared to send troops - who will become the seventeenth foreign military unit to be serving in Lebanon - now that it had received an invitation from the Lebanese authorities, and the agreement of the Syrians and Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader.

The Chancellor has not ruled out delivery of Leopard 2 tanks, in which Saudi Arabia has expressed keen interest, but the Israelis have raised strong objections. Sources close to the Chancellor say he wants Saudi Arabia first to normalize relations with Egypt, as this could be seen in the Arab world as a sign of approval of Egypt's peaceful course vis-à-vis Israel.

Dr Kohl attended a state banquet on Monday after arriving from Egypt, and has had talks with Prince Sultan and with King Fahd.

The Leopard deal, originally sanctioned by former Chancellor Schmidt, would be extremely profitable to West Germany, but it is mixed in controversy. Bonn knows that attempts to back out of it at this stage would cause offence in Riyadh.

officially confirmed their participation, would probably draw their troops from the multinational force in Beirut.

Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials were suggesting with some excitement yesterday that a preliminary committee meeting for the reconciliation conference might be held as early as tomorrow, although it remained unclear whether Mr Jumblatt was prepared to attend talks.

Mr Jumblatt, who has already been the victim of one assassination attempt in Beirut in the past 12 months, is unlikely to relish the idea of travelling into an area which is largely controlled by his Phalangist militia enemies.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special envoy, claimed yesterday that there was now "every promise that the national reconciliation process is about to begin". President Amih Gemayel, he said, was "on the threshold of beginning to build a new Lebanon".

Iraqis 'will use French jets to end Gulf war'

Washington (Reuters) - Iraq has told the United States it intends to use its newly acquired French Super-Eclair jets to bring a quick end to its war with Iran, according to Iran, The Washington Post.

The newspaper said the message from Baghdad, sent to Washington in recent weeks, was worrying the Reagan Administration because of the possibility that Iran might retaliate by closing the Gulf to Western oil tankers.

The State Department had no comment on the newspaper story, published hours before informed sources confirmed that Super-Eclair jets with Exocet missiles had arrived in Baghdad from France.

The newspaper said the Iraqis had apparently taken the decision because they knew that time was not on their side in the three-year-old war with Iran.

If Iran retaliated by crossing the Gulf, this could bring the United States and Britain into the conflict to reopen sea lanes and help to bring an end to the war, the newspaper surmised.

● PARIS: It would be economic suicide for Iran to block the Strait of Hormuz, M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, said on the radio after reports that the jets had reached Baghdad. He refused to comment on those reports but said that he did not underestimate the risk of Iranian reprisals against ships in the Gulf (Diana Geddes writes).

"The Iranians must understand that they have no chance of crushing Iraq and that they must therefore negotiate", he added.

M Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, appeared to support the Government's action when he said that "it was necessary for Iraq to use all possible means to defend its frontiers, which were 'the last bastion capable of resisting the Iranian hegemony... whose somewhat barbaric character is clear to everyone'".



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CIA cuts off secret aid for Pastora's anti-Sandinista rebels

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

The American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has suspended secret funding to one of the groups fighting to overthrow the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

This is because Commander Eden Pastora, the military leader of the Costa Rican-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), has rejected US proposals to unite with other anti-Sandinistas.

About three weeks ago, the CIA stopped covert funding and issued an ultimatum, demanding that ARDE unite with Honduran-based rebels.

According to an Alliance official, "The CIA is now withholding back money until there is unity. ARDE is practically broke and does not have enough to pay salaries." Shipments of CIA weapons and Israeli supplies of ex-PLO arms have been stopped.

In a recent interview at his base camp in southern Nicaragua, Commander Pastora complained that his troops were short of arms, ammunition, food and clothing.

The Alliance source said Senior Altonio Kobelo, the top political official and fund-raiser, went to Washington last week in an unsuccessful attempt to get the CIA aid resumed.

According to this source, the US is demanding that ARDE form an alliance with the much larger Honduran-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is almost wholly financed by the CIA.

However, Commander Pastora has refused because the FDN military high command is composed of former officers of Anastasio Somoza's notorious National Guard. Commander Pastora is also said to believe that he would lose his position as leader.

He argued in the interview that unity is possible only if the FDN makes a clean break with the past, accepts ARDE's

democratic principles and joins as the fifth member of the ARDE alliance, which is a coalition of four Costa Rican-based exile organizations.

But Commander Pastora, who fought with the Sandinistas against Somoza's National Guard, makes no bones about his dislike for the Somozaist elements in the FDN. He argues that if the FDN wins, "Nicaragua will have a government which will make (Chilean President) Pinochet look like a sucking child."

In contrast, other Alliance leaders, particularly Senior Kobelo, are said to favour unity because it will assure vital CIA funding and will forge a more effective fighting force against the Sandinistas.

The FDN is also willing to unite but, primarily because of Commander Pastora's opposition, several recent meetings have fallen through.

According to an Alliance source, the CIA, exasperated that it has sunk tens of millions of dollars into the anti-Sandinista organizations and seen little military progress and much in-fighting, reacted to Commander Pastora's obsti-

nacy by cutting off funds. It was precipitated, the source explained, because Commander Pastora, without consulting the rest of the Arde leadership, wrote a strongly-worded letter rejecting the US proposal.

This called for a series of reforms in both Arde and the FDN. These included the formation of a well-organized military high command in Arde, the elimination of National Guard officials from the FDN high command, the naming of a new Miskito Indian leader to replace Senior Steadman Fagoth, who is aligned with the FDN, and Senior Brooklyn Rivera, one of Arde's four leaders - and the removal of Commander Pastora.

The source added that the latter's unilateral rejection of the unity plan had caused "a lot of friction within Arde, with people asking where we are now to get money from?" Alliance officials are holding a special meeting this week to discuss the American proposal.

The CIA began providing substantial assistance to Arde in late June, hoping to weld the organization into a significant fighting force in southern Nicaragua. At the request of the CIA, Israel also began sending PLO weapons captured in Lebanon.

Since then, CIA supplies - including aircraft, weapons and clothing - have been channelled through the pro-US Salvadoran Government, while Israeli shipments have been coming, according to diplomatic sources, directly to Costa Rica's Atlantic port of Limón.

The exact amount of CIA aid is not known but, according to an Arde official involved in military logistics, "in the millions", making the CIA, until the recent suspension, Arde's main supporter.



Out of the saddle: Mr Watt, with his wife Leilani, reads out his resignation letter to the press

Watt quit after loss of vital backing

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Mr James Watt resigned as Interior Secretary because of eroding political support, even among Republican Senators, and amid widespread controversy over his management of public lands and a national outcry about his gaffes.

For two and half years he had ignored his critics, outraged by his environmental policies and his caustic manner. The beginning of his undoing came on September 21, when, at a breakfast meeting with some 200 business lobbyists, he "jokingly" described the members of his Coal Advisory Commission in a disparaging way.

At one stroke, the 45-year-old religious fundamentalist, a hero of the arch-conservative "new right" managed to insult minority groups, women and the handicapped.

And this at a time when President Reagan and worried party officials were trying to counter accusations that they were insensitive to the needs and feelings of such groups.

This time, Republicans in the Senate joined the demand for Mr Watt's removal, plainly concerned that his tart tongue would harm the party in the 1984 election race.

President Reagan, concerned about support from his right wing, did not dismiss Mr Watt. In his letter accepting his resignation, the President said he reluctantly agreed to his decision.

Choice Wattisms

"The 13 words that led to calls for Watt's resignation... I have a black, I have a woman, I have a Jew and a cripple" came on September 21 as he tried to describe the talents of his embattled coal-leasing advisory commission.

Other Wattisms included: Describing the 1984 election as a battle against "forces of evil".

Republicans and Democrats he thought as "Americans and Liberals".

He could sympathize with the victims of the Holocaust because he had been persecuted in Washington by political and media critics.

He likened supporting legalized abortion to the forces creating the Holocaust.

Outraging American Indians: "If you want an example of failed socialism, don't go to Russia. Come to America and go to the (Indian) reservations."

Footnote: Last spring he said the Beach Boys could not entertain in Washington. President Reagan awarded him the booby prize: a plaster foot with a hole shot through it.

The President said: "Jim has done an outstanding job as a member of my Cabinet, and in his stewardship of the natural resources of the nation he has initiated a careful balance between the needs of the people and the importance of protecting the environment."

Speculation about his successor has centred on a former Senator, Mr Clifford Hansen, from Wyoming. Other names mentioned include a Republican Representative from New Mexico, Mr Manuel Lujan and the former House Minority Leader, Mr John Dingell, a Republican from Arizona.

Mr Watt, gauging well over six feet tall and balding, began his resignation letter with the words "the time has come". Changes were needed in management of "our natural resources if we were to restore America's greatness".

"In fact, all the Department of Interior lands are better managed under one stewardship than they were when we inherited the responsibility... It is time for a new phase of management."

The significance of her findings, it said. Her results had been reported in little-read scientific and plant-breeder's publications, and this was probably why her work was not better known.

Dr McClintock, who is single and lives in New York, was born on June 16, 1907, in Hartford, Connecticut. She holds degrees from Cornell University and many awards.

The Karolinska Institute said she had discovered mobile genetic elements in plants more than 30 years ago, adding: "It is only during the last 10 years that the biological and medical significance of mobile genetic elements has become apparent".

Her work, which began with the study of genetic instability in maize, had demonstrated that mobile genetic elements fulfilled important functions in insects, animals and man.

Professor John Fincham, of Edinburgh University, who knows Dr McClintock personally, said her main achievement was to have overturned the traditional idea that genes were fixed. "She showed that they can sometimes change rapidly and spectacularly. She encouraged scientists to think in terms of movement."

The citation noted that Dr McClintock's work was not widely known and medical academics outside the institute, most of whom had tipped British immunologist Dr Cesar Milstein for the award, said the choice came as something of a surprise.

The citation said her research was of great medical significance and referred specifically to its importance for the understanding of cancer and infectious diseases.

She had worked alone and at a time when her contemporaries had not yet been able to realize

Argentina's debt crisis

Don't quote me... but we've all gone mad

Asked if he was indeed the official in a certain Argentine Government body closely involved in the country's debt crisis, the man at the other end of the phone answered laconically: "I would like to tell you that I am not here. But I am afraid it is more than that we have all gone mad in the last 72 hours. I'll believe anything after this. Don't quote me."

Perhaps the saving grace for the amazing events in Argentina last week is that people manage to maintain their sense of humour or at least their sense of the bizarre. A judge in the Patagonian town of Rio Gallegos brought the whole country's debt renegotiation efforts to a screeching halt, arrested the president of the Central Bank and caused chain-reaction sleep-loss for the executives of 120 international banks around the world, all of whom share the plight of having lent a lot of money to Argentina.

But perhaps the hero of the story is Señor Julio Gonzalez del Solar, the Central Bank president. After a gruelling round of negotiations in Washington and New York, and a long flight back to Buenos Aires, he was arrested on the orders of the Patagonian court.

Señor Gonzalez del Solar is now free and was able to tell his story as he got off the plane, a federal policeman told him he was under arrest and gave him a telephone number. He phoned it and was answered by the head of police, who said he could first go home and leave his bags as long as he promised to report to headquarters at 4pm. He did as he was told, and after a night "in a comfortable flat" in police buildings he was whisked off to Rio Gallegos to meet the man who had ordered his arrest.

There does not seem to have been a meeting of minds between the Central Bank president and the judge, Señor Federico Pinto Kramer. According to Señor Gonzalez del Solar, the judge asked some strange questions.

"I had to give him a long dissertation on how the international financial system works. The judge and the prosecutor wanted to know what I understood by the words international banking community." They asked if Morgan (Guaranty) was an international community. They also wanted to know what liquid funds meant.

"We were interrupted all the time by telephone calls, employees bringing papers or cheques to be signed, and people coming to consult the judge. The judge's children were fighting in the yard outside and the father had to

intervene. It was like testifying in a corridor." Señor Gonzalez del Solar said.

Seeing these words in print, the judge has hit back angrily with his own description of the cross-questioning. Judges talk to the press a lot in Argentina, and this one talks most.

Had not his treatment of the Central Bank president - after all a key government figure - been humiliating? he was asked. "It is also humiliating for the chicken thief when he is handcuffed," replied Judge Pinto Kramer, whose imagery clearly comes from down on the farm.

And what about the informality during the hearings? The judge insisted that all constitutional safeguards were respected. "His lawyer, the prosecutor, the secretary, he and I were all there. What was happening around us or with my children is my problem, not his. Anyway my house is stuck right beside the court, and, well, sometimes you can't help it."

But the law-man from Rio Gallegos was clearly linked by the accusation of informality. The Central Bank president had been even more informal, he countered. "He got up seven times to go to the bathroom. He kept drinking water all the time. He smoked all the time and filled my room with the fumes. And I didn't complain. And in the middle of the testimony Mariano Grondona telephoned him to ask him to appear on tonight's *Tempo Nuevo* television. He used my telephone to fix it up. Where is his formality, then?"

Tempo Nuevo is a kind of Argentine *Newsnight*, marked by Mariano Grondona's penetrating gaze and his casual hand-clapping and twirling. So the media polemic looks like continuing between the high priest of finance and the judge who is still convinced that there are dark deeds behind the glib talk of the banking people.

Back in Buenos Aires the storm over "extraneous jurisdiction" and "cross default" clauses continues. Everyone is withdrawing their valuables from safe deposit boxes in the banks. The Government has denied rumours that it is about to expropriate the contents of those boxes, but that seems to have accelerated the withdrawals. The theory here is that if the Government denies something, it means it will happen.

There are only three weeks left until the elections. Perhaps Argentines will really believe they will be able to vote and choose their government at the end of this month if someone issues a quick denial.

Andrew Thompson

Six years' jail for leader of Polish embassy raid

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

A sentence of six years imprisonment was imposed by the Swiss federal tribunal, in Lausanne, yesterday on Florian Kruszyk, aged 43, the man who organized the commando-style attack on the Polish Embassy in Bern last September when diplomats were held at gunpoint for more than three days.

Sentences on the three other Poles who assisted him were: Kruszyk's wife, Wasielowski, aged 34, three years; Marek Michalski, aged 23, and Miroslaw Plewinski, aged 21, each two-and-a-half years.

In passing sentence, the presiding judge underlined that if the offence had been committed three weeks later, the four men would have been tried under the provisions of the new law on taking of hostages which came into force on October 1 last year and stipulates a 20-year term.

Kruszyk was charged with setting up the affair and demanding 3 million Swiss francs (almost £1m) in exchange for freeing the hostages. The court recognized that apart from threats, the four men had not behaved brutally.

The defence maintained during the four-day trial that the three younger men had simply been misled by Kruszyk, particularly the two youngest who had recently left their country for political reasons.

The judges said that even if the principal accused had previously been involved - in Austria - in a hold-up with taking of hostages this did not mean that his plea of political motivation could be dismissed out of hand.

Addressing the court, Kruszyk contended that sentencing them as criminals would be to "put the seal of criminality on the entire Polish opposition. The Swiss people would not agree to this."

He denied that he had demanded money for the hostages.

US geneticist awarded Nobel medicine prize

Stockholm (Reuters) - Dr Barbara McClintock, an American geneticist, yesterday became the third woman to win the Nobel prize for medicine, taking the 1983 award for her discovery of mobile genetic elements, the Karolinska Institute here said.

The citation awarding her the 1.5m kroner (£125,000) prize compared her work with that of the great nineteenth century geneticist Gregor Mendel and added: "The discovery of mobile genetic elements by McClintock is of profound importance for our understanding of the organization and function of genes." Dr McClintock is 61.

The citation noted that Dr McClintock's work was not widely known and medical academics outside the institute, most of whom had tipped British immunologist Dr Cesar Milstein for the award, said the choice came as something of a surprise.

The citation said her research was of great medical significance and referred specifically to its importance for the understanding of cancer and infectious diseases.

She had worked alone and at a time when her contemporaries had not yet been able to realize

Malaysia in conflict over rulers' powers

From M. G. G. Pillai Kuala Lumpur

The Malaysian Parliament and the Conference of Rulers opened their sessions yesterday a thousand miles apart, under the shadow of a constitutional problem that both the Government and the rulers are studiously ignoring.

But the hint of trouble came with the speaker's departure from previous practice by not announcing the Bills approved in the past session that had received the royal assent. The king usually assents to all Bills in between sessions; this appears to be the first time since independence that he has withheld his assent.

In Kota Kinabalu the nine rulers and four governors are meeting for their usual session. None are prepared to discuss the constitutional amendments that would take away their right to withhold assent on Bills and to declare an emergency.

The Government insists that the amendments do not reduce these powers but only codify what has been constitutional practice, but the rulers point to a clause in the Constitution which requires the Government to get their consent before any change to their status

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مركزاً من رصاص

Japan braced for verdict in Tanaka bribes case

From Richard Hanson
Tokyo

Japan's political world will hold its breath tomorrow when a Tokyo district court judge announces the verdict in the trial of Mr Kakuei Tanaka, the powerful former Prime Minister accused of accepting a 500m yen (£1.4m) bribe to influence the sale of Lockheed aircraft in the early 1970s.

The trial, one of four involving 16 defendants to come from the complex Lockheed bribery scandal, has lasted six years and eight months, with 190 sometimes dramatic sessions.

From the start in January, 1977, Mr Tanaka has declared himself innocent. The trial, however, has not gone well for him. His health has been damaged by the strain.

Verdicts tomorrow will be announced for Mr Tanaka, his former personal secretary and three executives of Marubeni, the trading company that was allegedly the conduit for the bribe from Lockheed.

If found guilty - considered the likely outcome - Mr Tanaka will become the first Japanese Prime Minister to have been convicted of crimes committed while in office.

What then happens to Mr Tanaka, by most measures the most influential postwar politician, and to Japan's political landscape, is a matter of intense speculation. Interest in the trial itself is so strong that national television networks plan several hours of live broadcasting before and after the verdict is read.

Of immediate concern to Mr Tanaka must be the embarrassing prospect of being locked up, even for a few hours, before his lawyers file an appeal. He has not seen the inside of a cell since 1976, when police arrested him on the bribery charges.

Two years earlier he had been forced to resign as Prime Minister in a separate controversy over shady financial dealings.

If the court accepts the prosecution's demand for a maximum prison sentence of five years' hard labour, and a 500m yen fine, an automatic suspension of the sentence is ruled out.

What is certain is that the effects of the Lockheed trial will



Mr Tanaka: Health damaged by strain of trial.

be felt for some time to come. It will be remarkable if even Mr Tanaka is able to maintain his clout within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party for very much longer.

Most attention is focused on whether he will resign his seat in the lower House of the Diet (Parliament), or whether there will be feuding within the party over his continued presence.

Mr Tanaka, though not himself a member since 1976, dominates the LDP through his large (115-member) and well-funded faction. The rivalry between factions, is bitter. The delicate structure, led by the Tanaka group, which supports Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the present Prime Minister, could become unglued if dissatisfaction over Mr Tanaka's behaviour spreads.

This leaves Mr Nakasone in an awkward though not necessarily impossible position. His main concern will be deciding when to dissolve the Lower House and hold a general election. It now seems likely that an election will be held as early as December or January.

An early election in theory would give Mr Tanaka the added option of resigning his seat (if found guilty), thereby doing the LDP and Mr Nakasone a great favour, and then immediately running for office in his home district where he would most likely be re-elected, guilty or not.

How the Lockheed verdict will influence voters is still an open question. It seems probable that Mr Nakasone will emerge relatively unscathed by the personal fortunes of Mr Tanaka. Mr Nakasone's popularity has held up well so far.

Taiwanese general all but exiled to Paraguay

From Richard Hughes, Hongkong

General Wang Sheng, once regarded as a possible successor to President Chiang Ching-kuo (Chiang Kai-shek's son), has been unceremoniously pushed out of the political scene in Taiwan.

He will be virtually exiled to Paraguay as Ambassador of the Kuomintang Republic of China. His personal relations with Chiang Kai-shek were known to have been close and friendly and, after the death of the first Chinese Nationalist President,

he held the important post of director of the political warfare department of the Defence Ministry. In May this year he was suddenly dumped into the obscure post of director of the joint training department.

Now his demotion to Paraguay removes him altogether from the political scene, at a time when President Chiang Ching-kuo is reassessing the political command of the Chinese nationalists.

Heart of a nation goes out to its suffering Prince

In the second of two articles by staff correspondents on the royal houses of Belgium and The Netherlands, Michael Binyon reports from The Hague on the House of Orange.

"We are not all monarchists; but we are all Orangists", a Labour member of the Dutch Parliament remarked, summing up the national mood.

At a time when distasteful gossip has begun to circulate, especially in West Germany, about the illness of Prince Claus, the German-born husband of Queen Beatrix, the people of The Netherlands have rallied to a royal house that symbolizes the essence of Dutch nationhood.

There is widespread affection and sympathy for the Prince, who is suffering from depression and has spent several months resting and having treatment in Switzerland and Germany. When forced to reply to a recent parliamentary question concerning gossip about marital difficulties, the Government explicitly dismissed all such innuendoes. It treats such speculation - as do most Dutch people - with contempt.

At the same time, however, the affair has sparked a public debate on the constricting role of Prince Consort. Politicians suggest his depression may have been brought on by frustration: since the Queen's accession in 1980 it has been harder for him to make much of his previous job as adviser to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

The Dutch monarchy has long been one of the most informal in Europe, and the

idea of normal jobs for the royal family does not offend popular notions of protocol. But in Holland there is an important distinction between the royal family and the royal house.

Constitutionally those family members with the right of succession - anyone close to the monarchy by birth and whose marriage has been sanctioned by Parliament - are members of the House of Orange, and as such the Prime Minister and his Cabinet are responsible for their behaviour.

This makes the question of a job for Prince Claus politically sensitive. No one wants to revive memories of the embarrassing Lockheed affair in 1976. Prince Bernhard, who as Consort of Queen Juliana held high positions including that of Inspector-General of the Armed Forces, was only saved from public humiliation, and the country from a constitutional crisis, by the astute parliamentary handling of his questionable dealings with the Lockheed company by Mr Joop den Uyl, the Prime Minister.

The painfulness of the episode has made it harder for Prince Claus. He is of an earnestness and conscientiousness that inhibit his doing anything that could potentially embarrass the Cabinet, though he has hinted at his desire to do more.

All this has come up in public debate at a time when the Government, coincidentally, is about to revive a Bill to limit the present unprecedentedly large number of members of the royal house.



Royal line: Queen Beatrix with Prince Claus and their sons (from left) Prince Johan-Friso, Prince Willem-Alexander and Prince Constantijn.

the feeling is that it is unfair to blight the career prospects of the Queen's nephews and nieces (though two of her sisters and their families have already left the royal house) on the supposition that they might succeed to the throne. Prince Claus, who at 57 might have been an ambassador by now had he remained a German diplomat, is seen as a sad example.

It is not a question of money. There are no Willy Hamiltons to argue the civil list each year. The Royal Budget, set now at 900,000 guilders (about £205,000) and automatically indexed, is limited to members of the family. In any case the royal family is said to be very rich, though its private shareholdings have near been published.

There are no debates on whether the monarchy earns its keep. Indeed the monarchy is simply not a political issue: even the Dutch Communist Party would present its Politburo to the Queen in the unlikely event of winning power.

But the long absence from public life of Prince Claus has caused difficulties. The Queen has had to cancel state visits

and ask other members of her family to carry out royal duties. There is a danger that the wave of public sympathy will be dissipated by gossip and rumours. The strain on the Queen herself - one of the most active and politically engaged of Europe's monarchs - may begin to tell.

The motto of the House of Orange is "Je maintiendrai", and no one can doubt Queen Beatrix's stamina and fortitude. Talk of her abdicating in favour of her eldest son Willem-Alexander, aged 16 and at present at boarding school in Wales, is seen as ridiculous.

But the House of Orange has known strains before, including the escapades of Queen Wilhelmina's husband, the Lockheed affair, the initial worries over Prince Claus's German birth. All have been overcome by continued popular support.

Even the diplomatic gaffe by Rev. Jesse Jackson, the American black leader who said after an audience last month that he thought the Queen opposed the new Nato missiles, was easily brushed aside.

The best news for most Dutch people is that Prince Claus appears to be better. He appeared at a reception for a departing ambassador and he was in Parliament for the Queen's speech. No official word has come down on his health: privacy and protocol make such an announcement difficult. But there is quiet optimism that next year's royal arrangements can be carried out in full.

Concluded

Mitterrand bound for Belgium

Brussels (Reuters) - President Mitterrand of France arrives in Belgium tomorrow for a three-day state visit expected to be dominated by ceremony rather than substance.

He will discuss problems of the European Community and the Nato Alliance, including deployment of new American missiles.

In January, France takes over the presidency of the Community, which is troubled by disputes in which Belgium and France have not always agreed.

Few bilateral issues are to be discussed by the two neighbours this week, except for the building of a French nuclear power plant on the Belgian border, in which Belgium might take part.

The African policies of the two former colonial powers are also likely to be reviewed. Mr Mitterrand will be accompanied by his ministers of External Affairs, Foreign Trade, Defence and Justice.

The visit will include both the Dutch-speaking north and the French-speaking south of Belgium. Diplomats expect in the northern town of Ghent he will praise Flemish culture, while in the French-speaking town of Liège he will extol the traditional ties of that region with France.

Blasts hit S African fuel depot

Warmbaths, (Reuters) - Three explosions set fire to petrol tanks here early yesterday and police found two limpet mines outside a municipal building as South Africa marked the start of a national holiday.

The blasts, at a railway siding, set fire to storage tanks, railway wagons and a petrol tanker. No one was injured.

Police said disposal experts destroyed the two limpet mines found outside the municipal building of this town, about 60 miles north of Pretoria.

The town was packed with holidaymakers for the Kruger Day weekend when the blaze lit up the sky. Firemen fought the blaze for two hours.

Police defused one of the limpet mines at the municipal building and detonated the other.

Small bomb blasts and sabotage by black guerrillas have been a feature of South African life in past years, but a bomb in Pretoria in May killed 19 and injured more than 200 people, in what was seen as a possible change of policy by the outlawed African National Congress.

Prisoner of conscience Ethiopia: Seble Desta

By Caroline Moorehead

Seble Desta, a granddaughter of Haile Selassie, had been in Alem Bekagne (End of the World) jail in Addis Ababa since July, 1975.

She is being held in a small room in the former prison clinic with her mother, three sisters and four other women relatives. She has not been charged.

After the 1977 revolution Seble Desta, a church graduate, was the wife of Mr Kassa Weld Marian, Minister of Agriculture under Haile Selassie, was held for a time under house arrest.

In 1975 she was one of 13 women who had had high rank under the emperor's rule to be transferred to what the Government calls protective custody.



The women were to be saved, they were told, from the "wrath of the people".

Since then, other high-ranking women and all former officials of the imperial government detained in 1974 have been released, but the Government refused to give any explanation for the continued detention of Seble Desta, who is 51, and her family.

In 1979 Mr Marian "disappeared" while in detention and had not been seen since.

Canberra challenges Privy Council link

From Tracy Duboulin
Melbourne

The High Court of Australia will hear a request by the Federal Government this week to bar an appeal to the Privy Council in London, in what is seen as a landmark case.

The move is being interpreted in legal circles here as an effort by the Federal Government to force the Australian judiciary to assert itself over that of Britain.

Late last week the Federal Government said that it would seek a High Court injunction barring the appeal to the Privy Council by James Richard Finch, convicted of the murder of Jennifer Denise Davis, one of

15 people who died in a fire that destroyed a discotheque in Brisbane in 1973. The case was listed for hearing in London on October 17.

Finch is appealing against the rejection in 1981 by the High Court of its application for special leave to appeal to that court. He was sentenced to life imprisonment, and an appeal to the Queensland Court of Criminal Appeal was dismissed in 1974. The High Court refused Finch special leave to appeal to it in 1974, and again in 1981.

The Federal Government, acting at the request of the Queensland Government, will ask the High Court to declare that Finch has no recourse to

the Privy Council, and to issue a restraining injunction upon him.

Senator Gareth Evans, the Federal Attorney General, said that it was bizarre that the High Court should be "second-guessed" in this way. It's a matter of having confidence in our own national courts.

Appeals to the Privy Council from courts under federal jurisdiction were abolished by Mr Gough Whitlam's Labour Government in 1975, but people convicted under state laws have retained that right.

The present Government has committed itself to removing the last formal links with the British judicial system.

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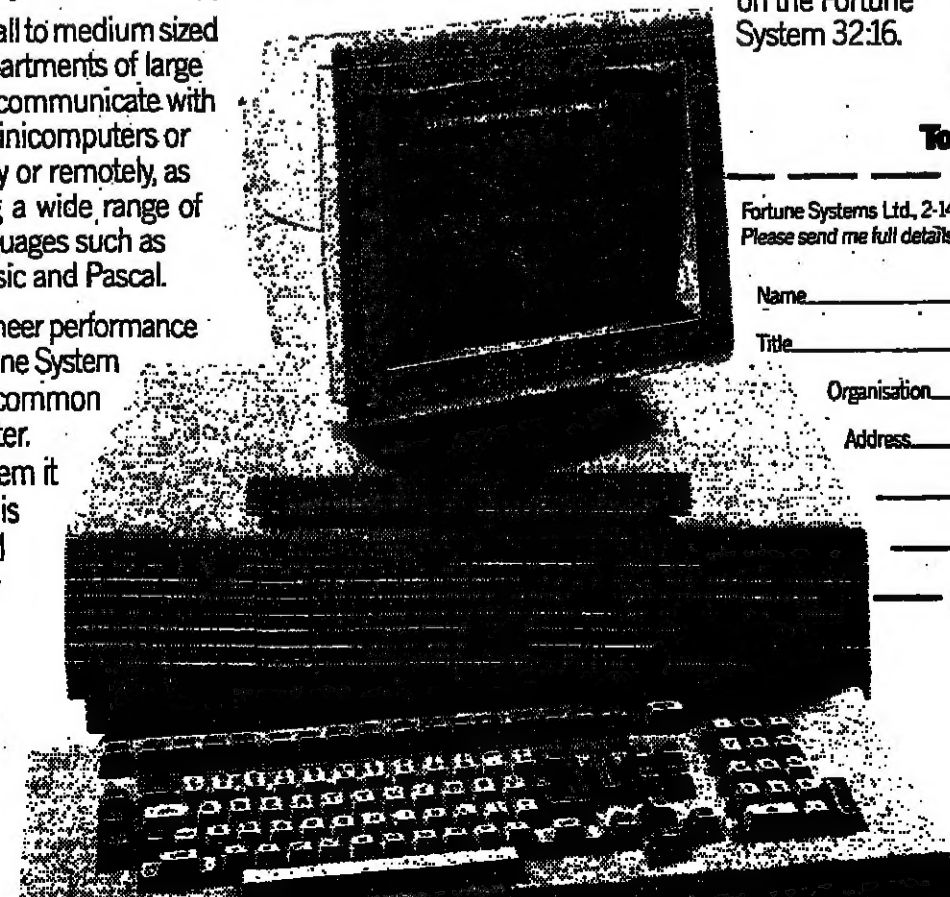
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SPECTRUM



Jeane Kirkpatrick, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, remembers vividly her frustration in 1956 when the world stood by as the Soviets

crushed the Hungarian revolution. In the second of three extracts from conversations with historian George Urban, she details her strategy for waging a moral battle with the communist world and her belief that American power is in the ascendant

The swelling of US self-respect

Urban: President Reagan, in his speech before the joint Houses of the British Parliament in June 1982, surprised the West with a plan which takes a leaf out of the Soviet book and promises to confront the ideological offensive with an ideological counter-offensive. He stressed that the one truly revolutionary force in our time is democracy, and that it is the West's duty to encourage a "campaign for democracy" in communist régimes.

Some of the West European reaction to the President's speech was curiously mixed and even hostile. There were dark hints that the US was unnecessarily belligerent. What about the concrete charge that the President's plan is "dangerous" to our security?

Kirkpatrick: What is dangerous to Western security is the misleading view that *détente*, as the Russians define it, is anything but a continuing ideological conflict between the two systems. President Reagan's position is not only not dangerous but is the only prudent view we can take of the matter, because it is consistent with the real facts of the situation. The Soviet leaders, among them the late Secretary Brezhnev, have systematically told us over a long period of time that the competition of systems and ideologies continues, indeed increases, under *détente* and that competition, in fact, incorporates, on the Soviet side, ideological aggression. If the West European public or certain West European governments permit themselves to feel that *détente* signifies the end of deadly rivalry between the Soviet and the Western systems, they are basing their security on illusion.

The West's attitude to this whole question over the last decade or so has

The full text of the conversation between Jeane Kirkpatrick and George Urban will appear in the 30th anniversary issue of *Encounter* on October 30. George Urban is a writer and historian specializing in Soviet affairs.

too often been one of unilateral moral and political disarmament. Western élites have encouraged us to believe that it is entirely acceptable for our various communist parties and their sister organizations to conduct, on behalf of the Soviet Union, intense ideological assaults against our societies with fair means as well as foul, but that it is aggressive and unacceptable for Western societies to try to defend themselves in an energetic fashion, much less to state a positive case for democracy and human freedom. This unilateral moral and political disarmament has been the dominant aspect - I will not argue whether it has been the cause or the effect - of America's great retreat over the last decade or so.

I believe that the 1980 US elections constitute a turning-point in American political life in that they represent the rejection of the view that the decline of the West is inevitable, or that the decline of American power is inevitable. There is now a widespread and wholesome conviction in the US that the retreat of American influence has made the world more dangerous, and that acquiescence in the decline of US power is therefore neither desirable nor acceptable.

I believe and hope that the 1980 elections - like the turning-point the French had reached in 1958 - mark the return of American self-confidence in the success of our system, and a determination to take prudent measures to ensure its survival. They show no nationalistic hubris, nor any sense of expansion. They show decent self-respect, that's all.

Urban: Do you feel that the US under President Reagan is doing enough to support the rights of nations and nationalities in Eastern Europe and within the USSR to keep the Soviet leadership under political pressure?

Kirkpatrick: Actually we are not doing much. The question is whether we should do more than we are doing. My



Special relation: President Reagan addressing Parliament

short answer is: Yes, we should; but I don't think we should deliberately seek to foment discontent in the Soviet block. What I believe we have a moral obligation to do is to keep alive for people behind the Iron Curtain alternative interpretations of reality, and alternative systems of values. We can do this actively through our Western means of communication, such as the Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, the BBC, the *Deutsche Welle*, Radio Liberty, and so on.

Urban: But isn't this, more or less, being done? What is not being done is to pursue our information policies to a point where they would seriously impinge on the system and put the Politburo under a prolonged pressure. President Reagan's initiative to "support democratic forces" in the block would probably do that, too; but whether that initiative will become policy and percolate down to the agencies that matter, remains to be seen. We could pick up the peace issue and put it firmly back in the Soviet camp. Is anybody telling Czech, Polish, Hungarian, and East German audiences that the Russian bases on their territories would not add to their chances of survival in a nuclear war?

Kirkpatrick: I agree with that completely. We did, after the Second Special Disarmament Session of the UN, succeed in doing exactly that. We took certain steps to facilitate the export of the so-called peace move-

ment back to the Soviet camp. The new UN resolution incorporates not only support for peace movements throughout the world, but pleads for guarantees that private peace-campaigners, too, will enjoy full freedom of information, speech, and assembly. The document of implementation (December 13, 1982) makes all this explicit.

It equips all citizens with the right "to participate in an informed and free discussion" on arms control and disarmament matters; enjoins all governments "to facilitate the broad flow of accurate information on disarmament matters, both governmental and non-governmental, to and among their citizens"; and enjoins all governments to "encourage their citizens freely and publicly to express their own views on disarmament questions and to organize and meet publicly for that purpose."

The initiative for this resolution came from our side of the Assembly; but the Soviet Union and its allies voted for it too. There can now be no reason why the BBC, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and *Deutsche Welle*, should not do their utmost to inform the citizens of the USSR and Eastern Europe of their new rights.

Urban: You said that you would not foment discontent in the USSR and Eastern Europe...

Kirkpatrick: I would not foment active opposition by way of subversion and Western radio broadcasts, because I

would not want the moral and political responsibility for their possible consequences.

Urban: But if such opposition existed, would you want to support it?

Kirkpatrick: Certainly I would give it support.

Urban: Poles against Russians? National liberation movements in the Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan?

Kirkpatrick: Of course I would, and I would provide all the information they may need for the success of their struggle. I would support them by peaceable means, but I would not incite or encourage them to resistance if the will to resist was not spontaneously there. There is a difference.

Take Afghanistan, where we can daily witness a great deal of indigenous heroic resistance to Soviet occupation. I would support that resistance, but I would not foment it.

If we - that is, the West as a whole - are not prepared to take responsibility for helping to protect the Afghans against the consequences of their resistance, then we have no right to encourage them to do things they would not otherwise be doing. It is, therefore, very important that any decision to resist should be their decision.

Urban: Well, the Hungarians rose in 1956, and the Czechs and Slovaks had their own kind of rebellion in 1968. The US did nothing to help them. Would you have supported the Hungarian revolution on the principle that the Hungarians had risen of their own volition and qualified for American support?

Kirkpatrick: Yes, I would have given assistance to the Hungarian revolution. I remember that night in November 1956 very vividly. I was watching American television when the British, French and Israelis invaded Suez and the Hungarians thought they were close to having rid themselves of Soviet occupation and the Stalinist system. I felt terribly frustrated that all the UN talked about was Suez and there was hardly any comment on the problems of successes of the Hungarian freedom fighters. I felt miserable when I heard that hundreds of young Americans were volunteering to fight with the Hungarians and were being prohibited by our government from going to Hungary. Yes - I would have made a different decision.

Urban: You would have gone in?

Kirkpatrick: No, I would not have gone in, but I would have actively supported by freedom fighters.

Urban: Could anything?

Kirkpatrick: I would not have gone to war, but I would have given them usable support.

Urban: The kind the US is now giving the Polish people?

Kirkpatrick: No, the Poles did not have an armed uprising. Our policy towards Poland is to show our condemnation of the repression (by the Jaruzelski government, and indirectly the Soviet Union) of the pluralist institutions which have reassured themselves over the past two years. We feel very strongly that the US government should neither acquiesce in, much less should it assist, that repression by providing economic aid or any other form of help. Indeed, it should oppose repression in any feasible way, short of war. Here is one practical example why I want to reserve the word "war" for the ultimate conflagration. We can do much to further the interests of the Polish people without war.

© Jeane Kirkpatrick and George Urban, 1983

TOMORROW
Human rights and intellectual confusion

moreover...
Miles Kingston

The man behind the man

I mentioned recently that my name had got on to a mailing list which was being sold left, right and centre to providers of services that they considered essential. I know it's the same mailing list because although they have got my address right they have got my name wrong, and they always address me as Kingston Miles, or Mr K. Miles.

In this guise I have been approached by the *Old Vic*, *Time*, *Newsweek*, the *Wall Street Journal*, a business travel firm and several organizations who are pledged to improve my business methods. I have not taken up any of their offers yet, as I read far too many newspapers and magazines already, and my business methods are too hopeless to be sorted out by any outside agency, probably because I spend far too much time sitting around reading magazines and newspapers.

My failure to do business with them is also rooted in my strong feeling that it's not me they are talking to. "In your business you need to make many rapid decisions, based on a smooth organization..." "When you have to fly abroad as often as you do, it's essential to have international air schedules at your fingertips..." "It's vital in your line of business to know the state of the market and latest money movements..." This isn't me. I don't have an organization. On the rare occasions when I fly, I leave everything till the last moment and panic my way through. Knowing the latest market movements wouldn't make the slightest difference to my life - I think I own a share, but I can't remember where I've put it. And when the French franc takes a dive, it does so with me politely looking the other way, pretending not to notice it and usually succeeding. So who are they talking to?

Kingston Miles, is the answer. He isn't just a reversal of my names - he's a new person. This bloke Kingston Miles is fast becoming an alter ego. Every time another piece of mail arrives, I have to resist the urge to forward it to K. Miles, though as he is obviously out of the country most of the time on vital business, it probably wouldn't get to him immediately.

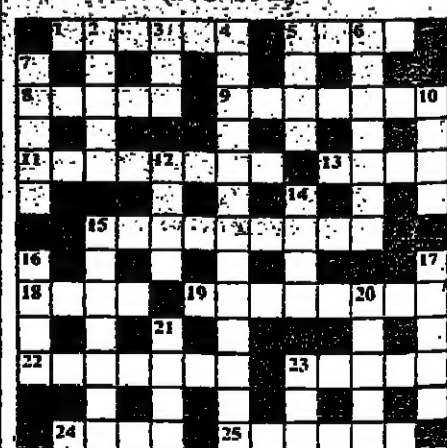
I see him as a keen whizz-kid, just into his forties but still youthful. He's the kind who arrives last in airport lounges but always gets on to planes first. He carries an armoured-plated, Heathrow-proof case, which he is constantly opening to take out a few precious documents, on which he proceeds to make a few pencil marks. Things haven't been easy for him, of course. He has had to work very hard to become so much richer than I am. But now he is one of the jet business set, and takes his own headphones everywhere with him, so that he can plug into the plane's in-flight entertainment without paying extra each time. His only regret is that they don't have a channel devoted to the latest market movement; I fancy that he listens to country music instead, his one aberration in a well-ordered life.

He is, in short, not exactly the sort of person I would like to have as a friend, though he probably doesn't have many friends, only opposite numbers, colleagues, contacts and golfing or squash partners. He knows about the ins and outs of the wires at the back of record players, the best years of Burgundy and all the other things that I forget to learn about and probably never will now.

The only thing that comforts me is the thought that he, presumably, has started getting post addressed to Miles Kingston. Post that worries him. Things like obscure jazz catalogues from America, copies of the *Spectator* (which never mentions market movements), newsletters from bicycle shops, invitations to book launches and royalty statements from New Zealand for £5.60. Letters from readers objecting to his shaky command of English.

And although he consoles himself with the thought that somebody somewhere is just transposing his names, he must think of me sometimes as a real person, a sort of disorganized, dispirited, dishevelled alter ego. Occasionally he must even be intrigued by the thought of me, though I fear deep down I am not all the sort of person he would like to have as a friend.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No. 172)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Son of Daedalus (6)
 - 5 World soccer body (11,1,1,1)
 - 8 Appropriate (5)
 - 9 Foot white (7)
 - 11 Head height (3,5)
 - 13 Cat noise (4)
 - 15 Conductor (9)
 - 18 Responsibility (4)
 - 19 Long grasper (8)
 - 22 Aristocracy list (7)
 - 23 Stone worker (5)
 - 24 Ape (4)
 - 25 Exemplify (6)
- DOWN**
- 2 Reason (5)
 - 3 Tear (3)
 - 4 Road performance (6,7)
 - 5 World chess body (11,1,1,1)
 - 6 Bend (7)
 - 7 Strange (5)
 - 10 Turkic nomad (4)
 - 12 Always (4)
 - 14 Covering layer (4)
 - 15 Placid (7)
 - 16 Small forest (4)
 - 17 Tiny (5)
 - 20 Bored (5)
 - 21 Polish parliament (4)
 - 23 Rabble (3)

SOLUTION TO No 171
ACROSS: 1 Pileimages 9 Infants 10 Molar 11 Moo 13 Et al 16 TGVU 17 Enamel 18 Judo 20 Gold 21 Indaba 22 Ram 23 Scow 25 QTC 28 Anglo 29 Lateral 30 Legerdemain
DOWN: 2 Infra 3 Gent 4 Imam 5 Ammo 6 Eclogue 7 River Jordan 8 Groundswell 12 One way 14 W 15 Walnut 19 Druggie 20 Gas 24 Corgi 25 Core 26 Clod 27 Item

Illustrator Nicola Bayley's latest children's book explores new territory

The bright fairyland that blossomed in south London

A squirrel scuttles across the south London square and into a front garden. Good reference, one thinks as the animal pauses and sits on its haunches, for the artist at work next door. For over there, in a romantic Victorian house, lives Nicola Bayley, the widely acclaimed and extremely successful illustrator of children's books.

There are no squirrels in her sixth book, *The Mouldy*, which is published this week. This time it is the turn of the hedgehog, the mole and a flight of daffodil fairies. Last year, rare varieties of blooms filled the basement workshop as the artist worked out her ideas for her tiny pencilled dummies. By comparison, the hedgehog was easy: "She is an amalgam. The mole came from a friend's garden, found already dead but in perfect condition. I kept him in the deep freeze, taking him out for inspections before drawing." When the last page was painted and the mole's stint of service ended there was a ceremonial burial at the foot of the garden, complete with cross.

The Mouldy is Nicola Bayley's first real fairy tale and, as with *The Patchwork Cat*, her most recent success, the collaboration has been with the writer William Mayne. "I liked the tale", she recalls, "because it is in the old-fashioned tradition but also tough and astringent." Her publisher had wanted another cat book, but she argued hard to strike out in a new direction.

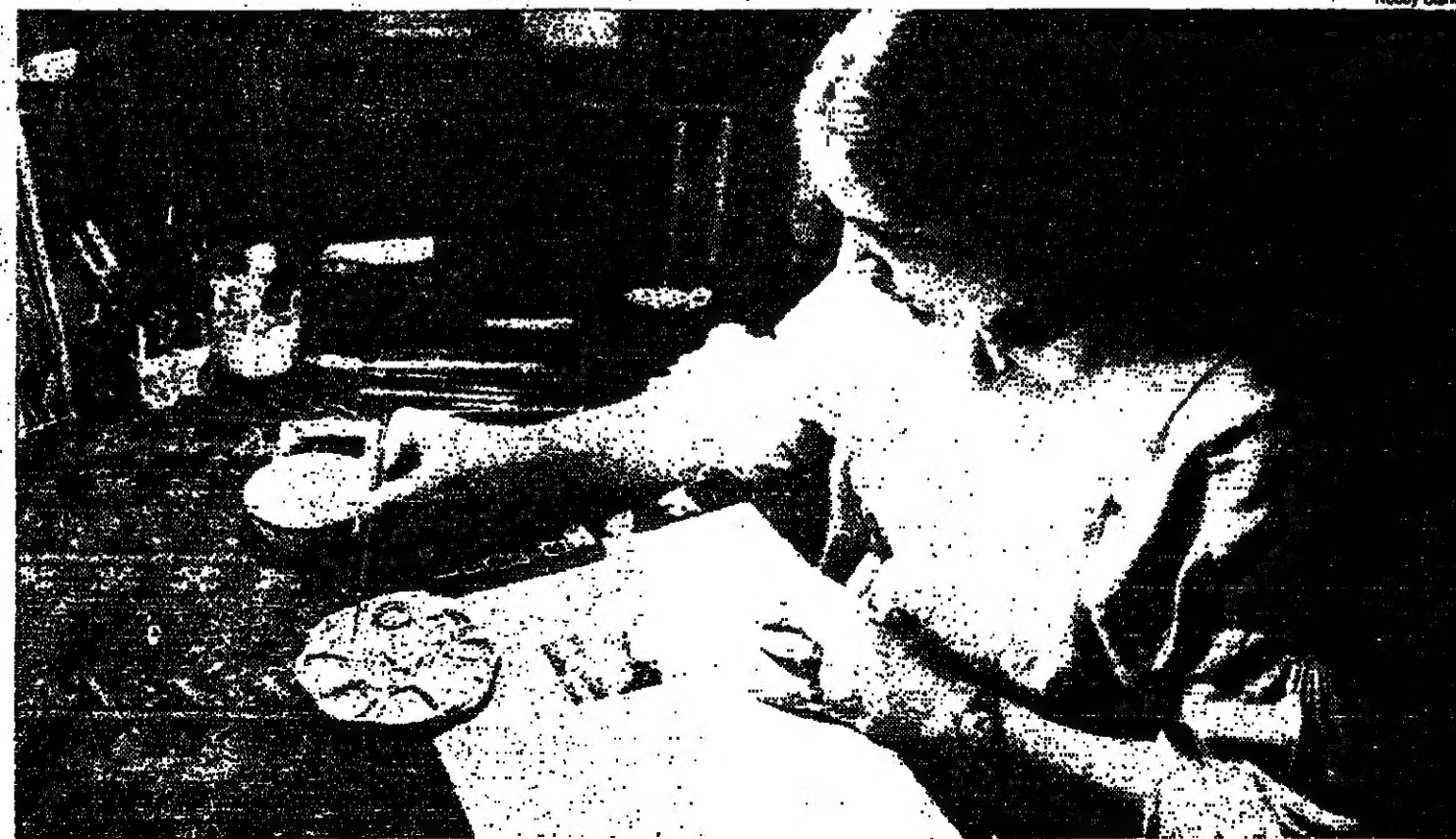
For the new book she was determined not to produce

fairies in flower-like costume, as in the old classics. "How to cope without turning out more Cicely Barkers or Kate Greenaways? Then, sitting on the train to Brighton, the idea came of how to turn a whole flower into a person. So the creature is an upside-down daffodil with a green nodule for the head, a trumpet dress and petals growing into arms. A pity, though, about the emaciated legs."

The princess winds up with a pretty wedding dress and a nice chap in a checked doublet and hose deftly derived from the bell-shaped frill. He too, however, presented problems. "He's a sop," the artist explains. "He has to be personable, but he looks awfully camp. I find drawing human faces extraordinarily difficult. Anatomy is not my strong point. Each time he landed up looking like Cary Grant and I couldn't get him *pixie* enough."

Just now there is pressure to finish a series of five miniature books, even smaller in format than those of Beatrix Potter, which return to the feline theme under the title *Coppcats*. She summarizes the idea: "Five different cats want to have a bash at being another sort of animal - a polar bear, an elephant, a parrot and so on." Bella, the Brighton stray who in real life is fond of sitting on the artist's desk, plays the part of one character: a younger shape and a different coat, but identifiable by expression. At present the artist is auditioning for an Abyssinian and a tortoiseshell.

Bella, who has already mod-



Nicola Bayley: "Technically I'm fine, but maybe the best work is yet to be done"

elling for *The Patchwork Cat* and others, is a jealous creature. "She can't stand noise, so we don't know what will happen next." "Next" refers to the arrival in January of the first child to Nicola Bayley and her barrister husband, John Hilton. Since *The Water Babies* was among her childhood favourites, one is bound to speculate on the likelihood of her own

baby inspiring a similar project. Whichever direction her work takes, she is virtually assured of an audience, whose loyalty was sealed by the success of her first publication, *Nicola Bayley's Book of Nursery Rhymes*, in 1976. Today, 700,000 books are already pre-sold for the *Coppcats* venture, a year away from publication. She is certainly content with her achievements,

but what is her own opinion of her work? "Technically, I'm fine", she replies. "Maybe the best work is yet to come. The best praise came from my tutor, Quentin Blake, when I was at the Royal College. He said my drawings were funny. That, from such a witty man, is all that one can ask."

While she admits that "one cannot be a phenomenon for-

ever", she has certainly become an institution. At 34, she has already delighted a generation of children. This week sees the arrival another tale to add to the list of bedtime reading.

Elizabeth Dickinson

The Mouldy is published by Jonathan Cape on Thursday, price £4.95

THE ARTS

Galleries: John Russell Taylor visits new exhibitions in Paris

Imagination vaulting over technical limitations

Gustave Doré
Musée Carnavalet/Pavillon
des Arts

Paul Iribe
Bibliothèque Fournier

Hollywood au Marais
(II)
Centre Culturel du Marais

Gustave Doré was such a complex and versatile figure that it is hardly surprising it has taken us until the centenary of his death to get his true measure - or even seriously try to. And it is not certain that we have yet succeeded. In London, which played such an important part in his life, we have already had our centenary exhibition at Hazlitt, Gooden, and Fox, and undoubtedly it contained food for thought: the four gigantic watercolours of tropical birds, in particular, suggested other sides to Doré's talents beyond the familiar mastery of the grotesque. These turn up again in the large show with which Paris is marking the centenary - a slightly reworked version of that staged in Doré's birthplace, Strasbourg, earlier in the year, and divided between the Musée Carnavalet and the Pavillon des Arts in the new development at Les Halles (until November 6).

The sheer size of the tropical birds impresses - especially since they are shown in the Carnavalet part of the show, which is devoted to the illustrations. In the other part they would be matched by the large oils by which Doré himself set such store. But, one realizes, they would be matched only in size. Though Doré wanted desperately to be accepted as a great painter, which meant substantial allegorical and religious canvases, to do, in his lifetime, achieve some sort of (mainly popular) reputation in this area, there remains almost always something distractingly cack-handed about his oils. He never mastered one or two comparatively simple things, like how to paint teeth in such a way that every smile does not turn into a rictus grimace. But, more important, the paint itself looks sludgy and laboriously applied: when a painting is impressive, it is always because the amazing quality of Doré's imagination vaults over all technical limitations.

Or, to put it in the way he would have feared most, he always remains the illustrator struggling to become a painter. But then, apart from the irrelevant and value attached to such a categorization, what is wrong with that? The great series of illustrations shown at the Carnavalet in all sorts of states from first sketches to the finished wood-engravings (cut, of course, by commercial engravers) are familiar, but never cease to amaze. Who has ever better caught the horrors of Dante's *Inferno*, or Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, or for that matter the real-life London of the



time? And at least, when drawing in pencil or wash, he was completely master of his processes. The same is true of his more ambitious watercolours when, under English influence, he took up this rather un-French medium. If, at the Pavillon des Arts, we have all too much testimony that the oblivion into which his determinedly great paintings were plunged after his death is fairly deserved, we can also appreciate Doré's unrivalled powers of invention in watercolour and gouache, and his surprising proficiency as a sculptor. No wonder the English took him to their hearts, for in England it was still perfectly possible for a painter to be recognized as great even if he never painted in oils, whereas in France, unless he did, the full accolade of the salons and the academies would be forever withheld.

Both the other major shows which have opened in Paris since the *renouveau* propose, in their different ways, a re-examination of some sector of art or of our attitudes towards it. Both, too, have some connexion with Hollywood, though in the case of Paul Iribe, *présentateur de l'art déco* (at the Bibliothèque Fournier until December 31) the connexion is fleeting. He was already a well established illustrator and all-purpose designer when he ran into Cecil B. De Mille in New York in 1919. But the two men seem to have impressed each other greatly, and Iribe rapidly accepted an invitation to go to Hollywood and work for De Mille, primarily as set designer, but occasionally as costume designer and as director of his own films under De Mille's supervision. He designed there in what had, not yet quite been defined as the Deco style, as well as being responsible for the elaborate re-creation of ancient Egypt in *The Ten Commandments*. Then he fell out with De Mille, who wanted, he felt, something much too elaborate and vulgar for *The King of Kings*, and he returned to Paris, illustration and

The touch of a master in one of Doré's illustrations for Rabelais; and an icon for veneration in Robert Coburn's photograph of the sultry Gene Tierney



Industrial design for the rest of his life (he died in 1955).

Though he was enormously famous in his own lifetime, changing fashions and political situations after his death rapidly obliterated him from public memory. But the centenary of his birth has offered a good occasion for reappraisal, and the Paris authorities have done him proud. A large show takes in his stage designs, his luxurious albums for Poiré, his furniture and jewellery (in both of which areas he made an outstanding contribution), his industrial designs for mass-produced packages, advertisements etc, and of course his early magazine illustrations and his later savagely elegant political cartoons. Precursor of Art Deco, he certainly

was, the range of his work is truly astonishing - and practically everything he designed is the epitome of Parisian chic. But there is more: the furniture is seriously comparable with Ruhlmann, and the commissioned coverage of the Stavisky affair at the end of his life shows that, though his sense of style never deserted him, he was no mere social butterfly. This exhibition is one which will certainly require a new chapter to be written in the history of twentieth-century decorative art.

Meanwhile, at the Centre Culturel du Marais until January 30, is an equally astonishing show disguised under the innocuous title *Hollywood au Marais* (H), Number 1. It was a substantially reworked version of the Diana Vreeland movie costume show from New York a few years ago. This time what is celebrated is the long-ignored art of the Hollywood photographer, particularly the Hollywood portrait photographer. All the pictures in it come from London's own Kobal Collection, either directly or via the Museum of Modern Art, New York. And what it amounts to, as well as being, of course, a nostalgic banquet, is an assertion of the stature of these photographs as works of photographic art, quite irrespective of what screen gods and goddesses they take as their raw material.

This is in fact a much bolder undertaking than at first appears. Not only is it claiming serious attention for something which has usually been dismissed as camp kitsch, but, in doing so, it is swimming right against the tide of currently fashionable thought on photography. At the moment we are living, where photography is concerned, in an era of aesthetic puritanism. Retouching, or even retouching, images is looked down on or regarded as illegitimate trickery, so that in recent exhibitions the carefully considered image selec-

tion and cropping of a photographer like Weegee is deliberately undone in the cause of truth and seeing the "real" picture that the photographer somehow meant, whatever he thought he meant. None of these Hollywood photographers had any truck with that. They were not conveying the truth, if we suppose truth to reside in the physical accidents of the moment; they were providing votive offerings to the gods. Their photographs were elaborately artificial artifacts, into which careful selection and elaborate retouching were built from the first conception.

So, these pictures are not "unsparing" stabs at the truth, but icons meant for veneration. And who could fail to worship, faced with a roomful of Dietrich at various stages, seen through the eyes of various photographers? Who would not be amazed at the freshness of a 16-year-old beauty called Lorena Young, or the sultriness of a Gene Tierney looking out from under lowered lids at the outset of her career, or the slightly sultry sexuality of Gary Cooper in the early Thirties? Who indeed. But then it is equally possible to feel the same sort of response in front of a picture of someone we have scarcely heard of, a Gwili Andre or a Frances Dee. Of course, character comes through, but finally the photographer's eye is not the medium but the message. These images by virtually unused greats like George Hurrell, Clarence Sinclair Bull, Lande, Willinger and Ernest Bachrach (unsung, that is, until John Kobal's book *The Art of the Great Hollywood Portrait Photographers* revealed them to us) are the essence, captured and held but also sometimes created by the camera. Those we have not heard of never managed to live up to the ideal when they were on screen. Here it is the picture rather than the person that glows again for us. And, if that is not photographic art, it is very difficult to say what is.

Television Profit and loss

Considering the extent to which this country has, until recently, grown fat off the land of Ireland, stumping up £7m a year to keep Irish lighthouse-men in fridges and washing machines seems the least we could do in return. This fact, unearthed a few years ago by the Parliamentary Public Affairs Committee, was the heart-warming exception in an otherwise shocking catalogue of sins of omission presented by Granada's *World in Action*.

Did you know that it costs £4 to collect each £1 dog licence, although these theoretically exist to bring in revenue? How did you feel about the Marconi sales director who, when taxed with making excessive profits on government contracts, professed not to understand such a daft contradiction in terms? ("We make profits because we're in the profit-making business.") How did you react to the fetching little tableau in the British ambassador's Versailles-style Vienna residence, defended by its languid incum-

bent (who has an embassy as well as "a supremely effective machine for entertaining")?

Crossly, no doubt, as do the MPs charged with the Sisyphean task of ensuring that their constituents' money is not wasted. The politicians' executive is something called the Exchequer and Audit Department but this body, it was suggested, was chronically short of status, power, expertise and even office space. These are serious allegations: will there now be an official reply?

"The Arabs is a rare exercise in co-operation", says the press release accompanying Channel 4's new series of that name. Writers, teachers, journalists, scholars, poets and planners have apparently worked hand-in-hand with British documentary-makers: the opening film, which came nowhere near answering its own question, "what is the meaning of arabness?", had a predictably anodyne feel.

Michael Church

Opera Nicely nonsensical

The Love of Three
Oranges
Glyndebourne

What was staged as a comedy pantomime at the summer festival two years ago, when it was sung in French, has been given a new English translation by Tom Stoppard for the Glyndebourne Touring Opera repertory. Mr Stoppard's first venture into opera translation has the kind of idiot fun with words that is again to be seen in the staging, which has been skilfully adapted for the tour by Robert Carsen from the original gallantry of Frank Comaro and Maurice Sendak.

Mr Stoppard would have us know that the melancholy Prince, for instance, is suffering from "galloping malingeringitis", while Truffaldino informs us "he is coughing poetry... his conditioning is 'versing'". Condemned by Fata Morgana to be obsessed with a passion for oranges, after he rediscovers his ability to laugh when she is exposed to ridicule in her spotted bloomers, the Prince later confides that he is "dreaming of an orange Christmas".

At the same time the lines sit so well on Prokofiev's music that the sense (or nonsense) comes across with a grateful high degree of intelligibility. Partly this is due to the conducting of Stephen Barlow, whose quite remarkable facility

for balancing voices and music is evident in his concern for the composer's intentions and in the response of the Bourne-mouth Sinfonietta, the resident orchestra for a tour that successfully takes in Plymouth, Oxford, Southampton, Norwich and Nottingham.

The other ingredient for entertaining comedy is in the singing itself with a young and accomplished cast mostly putting to good effect the opportunities for lively characterization without excessive demands on vocal technique. At Glyndebourne last Friday the personable Prince of Glenn Winslade was complemented in this respect by John Hancox and Hugh Hetherington, Pantalone and Truffaldino respectively, by Elizabeth Byrne as a forceful Fata Morgana and by Roger Bryson as the sponorous King.

Whether as Tiepolo punch-nellos wielding the slapsticks that gave the *commedia dell'arte* one of its sobriquets, or as bystanders barracking the other performers, the chorus are well disposed vocally and visually in a production needing little in the way of compromise for touring. A few distractions have disappeared, but there always were a few too many, and Mr Sendak's monster capitalist cook (sung by Michael Carlyle) and inflatable Fata figure are as ingenious as before amid the acrobats, tumblers and musclemen of the opera's entourage.

Noël Goodwin

Concerts

NDRSO/Wand

Festival Hall/Radio 3

A magnificent, sonorous, wholly uncommercialized account of Bruckner's Fifth Symphony was given by the visiting North German Radio Symphony Orchestra on Sunday. As listeners to the recent Radio 3 series, introduced by Howard Hargot, of performances by Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt will have quickly realized, Hamburg's radio orchestra has qualities of depth, resonance and reliable, unobtrusive musicianship which put some of the more variable products of our own orchestras to shame. Günter Wand has been its principal conductor only since last year (Moshe Atzmon and Klaus Tennstedt filled the gap after Schmidt-Isserstedt's retirement) but his style suits the orchestra perfectly.

Unlike those Bruckner symphonies which start as a transformation of Beethoven's Ninth, the Fifth echoes even further back into history, with dissonances unkindling over his walking bass line like a Correlli sonata. The size of the musical canvas is vast, when that introduction returns at the start of the finale nothing prepares us for the alarms and excursions that ensue. The NDR Orchestra's warm, firm strings and plangent, woody solo wind gave both breadth and focus to this movement. In the giant fugue there was perhaps a further touch of the stodginess that had deprived Haydn's Seventy-Sixth Symphony before the interval of its real wit, but Wand's gently controlling hand shaped the progress of this huge cyclical movement with unerring skill.

If the unusual sounds of the wind soloists and the continuous nobility of the string sound are the most precious attributes of the orchestra, the magnificence of the brass section is the most striking. Never forced, always perfectly coordinated, they trumpeted their sharp-edged fanfares into eternity. This concert belonged (by a quirk of sponsorship) to the "Endless International Concert Series": it would be difficult to think of a movement more splendidly endless than this.

Nicholas Kenyon
Doese/Pataki
Wigmore Hall

The nine-day festival of Swedish music which has launched the broader "Sounds of Sweden" London season of concerts came to a resonant climax on Sunday night with a recital of Scandinavian songs by the Swedish soprano Helena Doese and her accompanist Eva Pataki.

Some recitals share, some teach, some illuminate, and some, like Miss Doese, wrap up all these qualities in a generosity of giving. For it is not only Miss Doese's voice itself that is large, as those who saw her Covent Garden Mimi in 1974 will remember, but also her understanding of the nature of each song and her totally unconscious skill in projecting it. Thus, a warm, light-handed lullaby was found for even the unmemorable, generalized sentiments of three Stenhammar songs, while the very weight of her voice was explained to give spring and momentum to Peterson-Berger's "Polka".

The accompanist's skill here lay chiefly in knowing how to keep her place: the five Ture Rangström songs, by contrast, with their strongly carved individual features, revealed more rewarding the imaginative skill of Miss Pataki's playing. Miss Doese, too, pointed shrewdly their economic word-setting, weighty and sombre-toned, in the bare contours of "A night prayer", robust and athletic in the broken phrases and volatile leaps of "An old dance rhythm".

After the interval came four boldly contrasted Sibelius songs, then four, alas only four, by Grieg - though I suppose he is a luxury bonus in this series. To his "Primula", "Swan", and

"I love you" Miss Doese brought an expressive largesse that never threatened the scale and framework of their music. One's only wish was that her own generosity had been matched by greater musical substance.

Hilary Finch
Annie Fischer
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Back in London for three consecutive Sunday recitals in the South Bank piano series, Annie Fischer found a large, welcoming audience in wait for her introductory programme of Mozart, Schubert and Schumann.

Everything she played was the better for advocacy so positive, so urgent, so warm. But it was Schumann's *Carnaval* that thrived most on her full-bodied tone and inexhaustible Hungarian ardour. It was a richly characterized performance, full of lovingly perceptive detail yet never self-conscious in point-making.

Perhaps "Papillons", "Pantalon et Colombine" and "Paganini" were too precipitate. But "Eusebius" was as searching as "Ave", "Estrella" and "Chopin" had an exceptional inner incandescence, and "Valse noble" an expansiveness of phrasing to equal the delectable lilt of "Valse allemande".

As for the final "Marche", that was an outright victory for the Davidsbund which not even a wrong note or two in the closing bars could undermine.

Schubert's posthumous A major Sonata starts with an imperious challenge. Miss Fischer ensured that it remained very highly charged throughout, filling out its climaxes - not least the dramatic outburst in the Andantino - with tone as full and forward as anything heard in her Schumann. But now and again (as at the start of the first movement's development and the finale's coda) she missed opportunities for pianissimo that would have made her own fortissimo, and Schubert's tonal contrasts, the more telling.

In Mozart's F major Sonata, K352, she again made no pretence that her pianoforte was a fortepiano. But, if executed in her own rather than the composer's sound world, this performance was too memorable for its pungent directness.

Joan Chissell



"Looks like Armitage's salesforce were up on travelling expenses again."

Congratulations and warmest good wishes to
William Golding
on the award of
The Nobel Prize for Literature

LORD OF THE FLIES
THE INHERITORS
PINCHER MARTIN
THE BRASS-BUTTERFLY
FREE FALL
THE SPIRE
THE PYRAMID
THE SCORPION GOD
DARKNESS VISIBLE
RITES OF PASSAGE
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THE TIMES DIARY

Watt cheer

A mixture of jubilation and embarrassment greeted the resignation of James Watt, President Reagan's Secretary of the Interior and arch-hate figure among conservationists, when the news was broken to delegates at the World Wilderness Congress in Farnham, Scotland, yesterday. As the majority of delegates made no secret of their delight at Watt's departure, the official US government representatives, including Ray Arnett, an assistant secretary in Watt's department, could do little more than look sheepish.

Besides such well-known gaffes as trying to ban the Beach Boys from playing in Washington on the grounds that they attracted the "wrong element", Watt infuriated millions of people by proposing that the zealously guarded wilderness areas of the United States should be opened up for oil and gas exploration. Excited though they are to see the back of Watt, who once rounded on his conservationist critics and called them Nazis, delegates remain convinced that the Reagan Administration is bent on dismantling all the environmental safeguards that have been established over the years.

Most look on Arnett, regarded as an outside possibility to succeed Watt, as an ally, but they are waiting to see if he stands up and fights.

Last week was National Foot Health Week. Wish they could explain the kindness of Labour Party delegates to their former leader?

Propagandhi

The unending euphoria which has followed Sir Richard Attenborough's *Gandhi* was responsible for dispatching the portly film-maker to yet another worthy function last night. This time he was giving the opening address in London to a founding meeting organized by Lord Ennals to establish a Gandhi Foundation in Britain. An annual Gandhi memorial lecture, Gandhi peace prizes and a directory of Gandhian organizations are expected to follow.

The meeting, which, according to Lord Ennals, is aimed at providing an effective forum to promote Gandhian ideals, was the third such function attended by Sir Richard in the space of 10 days. For once, neither dinner nor socializing was involved.

Could this herald the start of some relief for Sir Richard's generous waistline? Innocently asked one of his aides yesterday: "No, he's always been that shape," was the reply.

BARRY FANTONI



"Our Jack's here. He's boycotting the Boycott Boycott Committee"

Guiding light

Dressed in black and white, clutching a cigarette holder in one hand and a whisky and water in the other, Princess Margaret looked an unlikely president of the Girl Guides Association as she mingled with Guides and Guiders at a Mercers Hall reception yesterday. It soon became obvious that she knew as much about the association as any of the well-scrubbed ladies in navy suits and badges she was lunching with. Her Royal Highness charmed the enthusiastic "Queen's" Guides, Rangers and Young Leaders. She asked Mr James Whitaker of the *Daily Mirror*, King of the Royal Watchers, whether he was interested in Girl Guides. Mr Whitaker said that he was.

Lotta bottle

Norman Tebbit discovered the other day that being Secretary of State for Employment may have its disadvantages when it comes to helping with the weekly shopping. After paying for two bottles of milk in a supermarket in Berkhamsed, where he has a home, Tebbit was told by the checkout assistant: "I hope it's (repetitive) well chokes you." The minister made a dignified exit, something between amusement and surprise creating his worn features.

This England: the Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, will preside at a ceremony at County Hall in Kingston on October 29. It is his duty, following the publication of the Queen's Birthday Honours List in June, to present a British Empire Medal to Mr Robbie Bolton, of Ashford, in recognition of this gentleman's 23 years' service to what is now *Thorn EMIL*. For Mr Bolton, however, the ceremony will not be all it might have been, for his service to *Thorn EMIL*, where he worked as a senior engineering technician, came to an end last November when he was made redundant. There are not many openings these days for better-paying experts aged 59, so Mr Bolton has yet to find another job. He is thus not only BEM, but BEM.

PHS



Crime: the hardliners are wrong

by Vivien Stern

Last month Crime Concern, a group of frustrated supporters of the death penalty on the Conservative backbenches, put to the Home Secretary a set of proposals entitled "The Ugly Uprising". If Leon Brittan capitulates to their demand for harsher sentencing and tougher penal policies, emotion will have triumphed over reason.

The backbenchers' document contained a number of factual errors, including the claim that over the last 10 years 29 people convicted of murder have carried out further murders after release from prison. The correct figure is three. This error of approximately 1,000 per cent suggests that the group may be concerned about crime but is remarkably unconcerned about facts.

The proposals are based on the fallacious notion that crime would be reduced by the deterrent effect of tougher penalties. Research studies throughout Europe and the United States have failed to find any deterrent effect from severe prison sentences. A man about to rob a bank cares little whether he faces a theoretical 10, 15 or 20 year sentence: all he cares about is to avoid being caught.

The Crime Concern group assures us that, if life sentences automatically meant at least 20 years in prison (which the courts could reduce only in special circumstances), this "would create a deterrent more in keeping with the nature of the crime and one which would strike fear into the heart of a potential killer". This ignores the many murders which are a matter of emotion and

impulse, often within the family or among close associates, and which are therefore not affected by deterrents.

They say that the life sentence "has produced an average sentence of about ten-and-a-half years imprisonment", and that "if present trends on parole and remission policy continue, this average is almost certain to reduce further in respect of those at present serving such sentences".

First, remission does not affect life sentences. Second, ten-and-a-half years is the average time spent in prison by those who have been released. Many others remain in prison for much longer periods: on May 31, 81 lifers convicted of homicide have been in prison for over 10 years and 31 for over 20 years. Third, there has been a lengthening in recent years of the average time spent in custody by lifers.

Trial judges already have the power to recommend in appropriate cases that a murderer should serve a minimum period in prison, and such recommendations are rarely overturned. Since 1965 judges have made over 130 such recommendations. In only three cases have prisoners been released earlier than recommended and even then only following consultations with the Lord Chief Justice and the trial judge.

Equally objectionable is Crime Concern's proposal that the Home Secretary should consider mandatory sentences for certain

crimes, and automatically add five years without remission or parole to the penalty which the court considers appropriate for any offence involving guns. Such offences vary greatly.

A firearm may be loaded or unloaded, a sawn-off shotgun or (as in most firearms offences) an air pistol. The offence may be organized, planned and cold-blooded, or it may involve a teenager on the fringe of a gang who has been pressed into involvement by more hardened criminals.

The case against mandatory sentences is every bit as strong now as it was when Sir Patrick Mayhew, then a Home Office minister, rejected an amendment to last year's Criminal Justice Bill which would have provided mandatory 14-year sentences for firearms offences.

It is ill-founded to suggest that present policies towards violent offenders are excessively lenient. For example, 15 years is the normal penalty for a participant in an organized armed robbery involving large amounts of money, and of the 16 people convicted of murdering policemen since 1965, none has yet been released.

The proposals of the Crime Concern group would be both inhumane and counter-productive. If the Home Secretary were to adopt any of them, it would be the most retrograde step in penal policy this century.

The author is director of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

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As the Aquino inquiry collapses, David Watts on the survival of Marcos

Manila. An executive of the Philippines' oldest bank beams down on demonstrators a dozen floors below calling for the resignation of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Around him, secretaries bustle past with arms full of shredded yellow paper to shower on the streets, symbolic of the growing demand for change in the Philippines, which ironically is being condoned by the very business community which has so prospered under the control of a government which, for all intents and purposes, still uses martial law to govern the country.

The President has threatened to arrest people like this young executive, the epitome of the young Filipino businessman in short-sleeved button-down shirt and trousers. Smiling, the businessman says: "Even if we wanted to stop these protests, we could not." In the same high-rise business area, Makati, purpose-built for multinational corporations and hedged about with exclusive "villages" where the wealthy are protected from the unwelcome attentions of the poor, a group of lawyers met soon afterwards.

Young and obviously prospering they too fell firmly into that elitist category which at first sight has more to gain from stability than from the overthrow of the Marcos regime. There was a story of perversion of the constitution to try to prevent further unrest - of haphazard arrests at demonstrations and prosecution under two recently revealed and illegal presidential decrees which provide for life imprisonment or death for participation in or mere presence at a demonstration where arms are being carried. More than 60 people are now facing such charges as incitement to rebellion, and the quality of the evidence against them is similar to that against Miss Lipeda de la Reyes, a second-year accountancy student who approached a recent demonstration "to see what was happening".

She was taken to a police station and forced to pose holding the yellow banners that symbolize the protest movement generated by the assassination of Benigno Aquino while police videotaped her and her companions. Like many others, she was prevented from seeing a lawyer for more than a week after arrest, and since then has been held with common criminals, and, it is alleged, been subjected to sexual abuse. The lawyers are forming a group of



After the outrage: President Ferdinand Marcos, with General Fabian Ver, the Philippines armed forces Chief of Staff, goes to a press conference on the Benigno Aquino assassination

Final blow for the wounded Tiger of Manila?

activists to help such victims without charge.

The revolt of the Filipino middle class is now as firmly established as it is unexpected. For years the chronic disparity between opulence of the Manila elite and the surrounding country had pointed to a classic Maoist revolution in the making. But no one, least of all the communists, had expected it to be even a medium-term prospect. The outer islands of the archipelago that produce the country's valuable exports of minerals, fruit and sugar have been exploited relentlessly by Marcos cronies during the 18 years of his rule. Change, everyone thought, would start among the peasants who looked to the communists for protection. Even then, most thought it would probably take decades to affect Manila.

But the assassination of Mr Aquino at Manila airport on August 22 changed all that. It is virtually impossible to find a Filipino who believes that there was no official involvement in the killing and the government's qualifications and explanations since then have served only to undermine further its credibility. The final straw was to blame the death on a communist plot, the tired, old explanation doled out when anything untoward happens.

Yesterday's decision of the commission into the Aquino killing to dissolve itself indicates the widespread belief that unless a truly independent body is established and equipped with both hydrophobic and depth charges, the Swedish navy has got much more powerful depth charges than those so far used, but these can be launched only from destroyers and both the navy's destroyers have been laid up.

New weapons designed to cripple rather than to sink submarines are being brought into service, but they have not so far lived up to the high hopes pinned on them.

These shortages reflect a failure of political imagination. The scale and success of the Soviet submarine intrusions took the Swedes completely by surprise, as did the use of midge submarines. Until the summer of 1980 Soviet submarines were infrequent visitors to these shores and, once detected, they would obediently turn round and head for the open sea again. So the Swedes - understandably enough - neglected their anti-submarine defences, and concentrated their considerable defence spending on

The old Marcos government would perhaps have been able to ride out the political and economic storm that followed the murder. But Marcos is now a sick man and Manila a city of constant speculation on how much longer his physical and political life has to run. The press and television are in the hands of cronies unwilling to tell Filipinos the truth. The uncertainty has further undermined an economy already shaky enough to put it among the countries most likely to default unless the International Monetary Fund is able to help with funds to underwrite a deficit which could reach \$1.8bn for the year.

It appears that the lupus from which the president has suffered for some time is becoming both more generalized throughout the body and particularly affecting his kidneys. It is also widely reported in the diplomatic community that the steroids with which he has been treated are now making him suffer from periods of irrationality. Palace attempts to convince people that the President is still fit have only confirmed his rapid decline.

There are numerous rumours, too, that his illness has resulted in a breaking down of his body's immunity system. That is confirmed by visitors to Malacanang Palace who are now seated well away from the chief executive at meetings. When a new ambassador presented his credentials recently there was none of the usual speech-making or socializing and what used to be day-long sessions of "holding court" at Malacanang with a constant stream of visitors are things of the past.

The question now turns on what is happening inside the palace. The splendour of Malacanang Palace, the chief executive still running the government or is it true that much of the real power is now in the hands of General Fabian Ver, Chief of Staff of the armed forces and his ally, Mrs Imelda Marcos, the "Iron Butterfly".

What is certain is that the executives of Makati today are the students who used to protest so vehemently against Marcos a decade ago. They were happy so long as their businesses and the country were prospering - politics was cast aside during the martial-law years but their true opinions of the President never fundamentally changed. Now that the tiger of Malacanang is wounded, the future of the country is in question and it is open season.

Tomorrow: the succession question

At play with the Soviet submarine bullies

Stockholm. It is two years since the "Whiskey on the rocks" incident when an elderly Soviet submarine ran aground on a reef outside the southern Swedish naval base at Karlskrona and was discovered 12 hours later by two passing fishermen. Nearly a year has passed since six Soviet submarines were able to cruise around for a fortnight between Stockholm harbour and the Muskoe Island naval base despite the best efforts of the entire Swedish navy.

The Muskoe incident was extraordinary only in the publicity that it generated: the Swedish navy registered another 51 submarine intrusions in 1982, and this year's figures, though released in a less definitive form, seem to show an undiminished level of Soviet submarine activity. But apart from Whiskey 137, the submarine which ran aground, not one has been caught.

This is not an impressive record, but neither is it as shaming as it first appears. Submarines are difficult enough to detect and sink under the most favourable circumstances, and to force an unwilling submarine to

surface - as the Swedes are trying to do - is more difficult still, so difficult, in fact, that no one has ever succeeded in doing it except by accident.

The geography of the Swedish Baltic coast is another factor that helps the Russians. From Malmö in the south to Haparanda on the Finnish border is further than from Malmö to Naples; the small Swedish navy cannot guard any but the most important stretches of coastline. In practice this means the archipelagos that surround most Swedish ports and river mouths, but these might have been designed for the convenience of visiting submarines. They look as if the coastline has been grated into the sea - an almost un navigable wilderness of islands, shoals, and reefs.

But what makes the Swedish task really hopeless is the inadequacy of the navy's current equipment. Much of it is obsolete or quite unsuited to the task - the depth charges dropped off Muskoe were old stock from the 1930s and 40s, which frequently failed to explode - while what is up to date is in very short supply. At the time of the Muskoe

incident only seven of the large helicopters that are the most effective submarine hunters were operational. Only four of these were equipped with both hydrophobic and depth charges. The Swedish navy has got much more powerful depth charges than those so far used, but these can be launched only from destroyers and both the navy's destroyers have been laid up.

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the air force and the conscript army instead.

Resources have since been redirected, so that the navy's chief objective now is to defend against submarines rather than to ward off hypothetical invasions, as it was before. Improved tactics, and the more intelligent use of available weapons, seem at the moment the likeliest routes to success.

Swedes are angry and bewildered. Why should the Russians spend so much time and effort bullying an inoffensive neutral country? The government commission that investigated the Muskoe incident came to the conclusion that the midge submarines could be used to lay mines or land sabotage teams in the early stages of a war, while other Baltic archipelagos would make ideal hiding places for missile-armed submarines in wartime. Another theory is that the Soviet Union wants to make it clear to everyone that it regards the Baltic as its private lake, where it may do as it pleases.

Andrew Brown

David Hart

Give us liberty - not equality

The Prime Minister was elected, on both occasions, on the broad understanding that she wanted to decrease the size and influence of the state and so return some measure of freedom and responsibility to the individual, a noble and, when compared to the shabby last for easy consensus of most of her postwar predecessors, a radical vision.

But since 1979, the state's demands on the national wealth have grown. Planned spending is expected to increase by 5.8 per cent this year. The number of pensioners is expected to rise by about 1 per cent every year for the next decade. Defence spending is planned to grow by 3 per cent annually. Any decrease in the cost of unemployment is likely to be taken up by the continuing increase in welfare expectations.

Increasing freedom for the individual cannot be achieved if public expenditure is to continue to grow faster than the economy. And it will, unless some of the most sacred welfare assumptions are reconsidered.

Here are some thoughts for Conservatives gathered at Blackpool: A society that offers its citizens the freedom to succeed, perforce, offers them the freedom to fail. There will always be some who suffer misfortune for which they cannot provide. They should be helped, first by relatives, friends and voluntary groups, and only as a last resort by the state.

More readily embraced by Labour than by Conservatives, equality has none the less superseded liberty, since Beveridge, as the first principle of public policy. But equality, if it is a moral goal, is manifestly unjust. It is a material goal, if it cannot be approached without great coercion. Making equality the touchstone of public morality leads to an idiotic anomaly: free welfare services for those who can afford to pay for them. Thus resources that otherwise could be devoted to the truly needy or remain in the hands of individuals are squandered by the state. Conservatives should own up and declare that equality is not only unobtainable but also undesirable.

This is not to say that equality of opportunity is undesirable. But it can be approached only by societies that foster individual freedom.

The state has usurped the function of the individual as provider of compassion, that uniquely human attribute with its extraordinary ability to provide healing balm to the receiver and the

giver. But compassion cannot be supplied by the state. Indeed, by encouraging brutal, monopoly bargaining power in the welfare industries, the state has prevented many individuals from being as compassionate as they would like.

The last strike by the health workers lengthened the waiting time for operations considerably. Though it will be denied, some people must have died prematurely as a result.

It has been accepted, since the Second World War, that the state has a legitimate role as provider. This has led to the operational fiction that the state has resources of its own. But the state has no resources except those it is given by individuals. Even such "resources" as the right to levy customs duties are given to the state by individuals.

The state, by offering comprehensive welfare services, confiscates natural responsibility from the individual and removes his freedom of choice. (It also encourages the idea that all social problems can be solved if only money is thrown at them.) Encouraging people to exercise choice and to maintain natural relationships can do as much for welfare as material resources.

Parents, for example, are more likely to bring up socially responsible children if they are encouraged to exercise choice in their education and they permit their age relatives to live at home with the family.

Because the state does not provide does not mean that provision cannot be made. There is no reason why most of the health, education and pension services currently provided by the state could not be provided by the private sector financed by some form of insurance. There is every reason to expect, if it were, that the money spent by society as a whole on these services would deliver more health, more education and more pension per pound.

The annual ministerial joust over public spending has become a national ceremony like the changing of the guard, but less edifying. Conservatives at Blackpool should encourage their leaders to cancel the usual, ritual tournament, and instead undertake a radical, public reexamination of the role and functions of the state.

This autumn, the leaves will fall calmly, as they do every year. Exposed to public debate, there is every hope that some of the utterly unrealistic assumptions of the past 30 years will give way with the same grace.

The author is a novelist and political adviser.

Roger Scruton

A fallen idol, luring Labour to oblivion

We are all poorer for the lack of an effective opposition in the House of Commons, and therefore we all should hope that the Labour Party will now rise from its knees, and begin to search for political opportunities. However, it has got used to being on its knees. Indeed, it finds the posture rather comforting.

The cause of this habit of genuflection is the worship of an idol: the Labour Party never ceases to abase itself before a peculiar fiction called the working class. It believes itself to have been created by the working class, and to stand now in a privileged relation to it, protected and authorized by a deity from whom all legitimacy ultimately flows. But this idol is dead, and what the Labour Party has for the odour of sanctity is in fact the stink of divine putrefaction.

I borrow that phrase from Nietzsche - Mr Kinnock's least favourite author - because it so perfectly captures the rotten sentimentality of Labour thinking, which seeks to persuade itself that the party was the product and not the producer of the fiction by which it lives. The Labour Party is the party of nostalgia. It harks back always to the "heroic struggles" of the factory era, and to the days of the Depression, when it seemed to be fighting a holy war against the enemies of the working class. It continues to describe its ambitions in terms of "struggles", "fights", and even "crusades", as though seeking to emulate the barbarians who spread murder and pillage through the peaceful lands of Islam in the name of a God whose purposes they so imperfectly comprehended.

There is a good fact in this of nostalgia, which grows from the love of one's history. British socialism has been imbued with our native sense that the source of legitimacy lies, not in the future, but in the past. This longing for community with generations that have gone before provides the Labour Party with its human face.

But it is a human face stiffened by sanctimonious holiness. It too often confronts its opponents not with criticism, but with moral abuse. It too often exhorts us to worship its idol, or to kneel before incomprehensible abstractions such as equality, social ownership, and social justice. It is vast in its ambition, but sterile less in positive suggestions than in a vitriolic pursuit of objects and institutions that it might destroy. That, indeed, is the normal course of sentimental emotion, which hides the unreality of what it loves in a hatred for what is real.

The working class once existed. There was, once, a definite social entity, consisting of largely propertyless people, with sufficient community of interests and powers to be sensibly described as a class. Historians and novelists have made us familiar with its situation, and caused us to sympathize with its distress. Only ignorance or callousness could lead us to despise its aspirations, or to resent the achievements, of this class.

The British Labour Movement - which pressed with such extraordinary civility and open-mindedness for the representation of the working class in Parliament - attracted the sympathy equally of socialists, liberals and Tories. Its results, attachment to an ideal of human dignity proved, in the end, to be its greatest weapon, forcing its opponents to confront it with terms and tactics which, by their very nature, promised victory to itself.

The critical period, however, is the one which followed, when the representation of the working class was so firmly established both in and out of Parliament, that the Labour Party could eventually claim to be one of the natural parties of government.

The working class then proceeded - by the very anti-revolutionary process which had brought it to power - to do what Marx and Engels had predicted that it could do only by means of revolution: it proceeded to abolish itself as a class. The objects of the Labour Movement had been accomplished, and the socialist ideology with which they had been decorated began to seem irrelevant. The worker no longer felt that community of interests and those powers which had been the vital cement of his class. He was no longer a unit in a "class struggle", but an individual, intent on making his way in the world.

The Marxist had predicted the increasing "proletarianization" of the middle class. What happened, in fact, was the embourgeoisment of the worker. The modern worker is a property owner, with access to medical care and education. He stands poised on the brink of opportunities that may raise him up or throw him down. At the same time, although he may fall, he cannot fall far. He can survive, as increasing numbers do, without working, devoting himself all day (provided the Labour Party does not win another election) to the "hunting, fishing and literary criticism" which Marx and Engels wished him to enjoy. Like all middle-class people, he is deeply suspicious of factions and cartels, among which the trade unions - which impose most heavily on his life - are the most immediate objects of his resentment.

The Labour Party, which clings with such fervent nostalgia to its vision of a "class solidarity" expressed through trade union power, is wholly out of tune with the sentiments of this emancipated worker. Indeed, one can fairly say that Labour is the most reactionary of the major political parties, in that it seeks to impose a dead social order upon a society that has become inherently resistant to it.

Perhaps it perceives that this can be done only by force - the kind of force which sustains the "dictatorship of the proletariat" behind the Iron Curtain. If that is so, then at least one of its recently declared policies shows an element of realism: its policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A MAN TO BE RECKONED WITH

Forty-four days after he announced his decision to resign, Mr Menachem Begin is no longer Israel's prime minister. The idea that he was actually running the country during this long interim seems to have been a legal fiction. He withdrew completely not just from public view but from all contact with anyone except his children and one close personal aide. His precise mental and physical state has been a subject of intense speculation but clearly he was not capable of functioning as prime minister.

For these six weeks Israel has been at all intents and purposes on automatic pilot. The re-deployment in Lebanon went ahead, but Israeli reaction to the momentous events which followed was kept to the predictable minimum. The drastic economic measures which were generally expected at the end of August have not been announced. The economy continued to coast down hill. Only in the last two days has it developed into an acute crisis of the entire banking system - and that was triggered partly by apprehension that the new government, once formed, would have to proceed at once with an austerity package including yet another sharp devaluation of the shekel.

All the energies of Israel's political leaders during these six weeks have gone into forming the new government. Yet the new government in which the Knesset yesterday expressed its confidence is in fact simply the old government minus Mr Begin; and the old government had been perceived by most commentators as paralysed by internal divisions and held together only by Mr Begin's personal authority.

The new prime minister, Mr Shamir, was generally agreed to be the less glamorous and charismatic of the two contestants for the succession to Mr Begin as leader of the Herut ("freedom") party. He was also much the older - sixty-seven to Mr David Levy's forty-five. Those very qualifications were crucial in ensuring his election, since they made him seem less of a threat to the ambitions of others who for whom the timing of Mr Begin's departure was unpropitious, such as Mr Moshe Arens (not a member of the present Knesset) or Mr Ariel Sharon (still in semi-disgrace because of his condemnation by the Kahan report and, more generally, because of popular disillusionment with the results of the Lebanese war).

On the face of it, therefore, Mr Shamir's chances of achieving more than a holding action - and a short-lived one at that - are very meagre. But we should all by now have learnt to beware the colourless stopgap leader. Such a choice but one striking recent example from a neighbouring country - was the unanimous judgment on Anwar Sadat when he became President of Egypt on Nasser's death.

Mr Shamir too may prove a force to be reckoned with in his own right. Until now he has shunned the limelight, but those who know him regard him as an effective organizer, a patient and skilful negotiator, and a man of ruthless fixity of purpose. Mr Begin was often referred to as a terrorist, and so he was in the sense that he had been prepared to use terror as a means to political ends. But he was above all a theorist and an orator - indeed he claims never to have

held a gun in his own hand. Moreover his advocacy of violence was always directed at those whom he saw as the enemies of Israel, never at fellow-Jews.

Mr Shamir, by contrast, as one of the leaders of the notorious Stern Gang, was a terrorist in the full sense of the word. He executed dissident members of his own organization. He must have been party to the attempt by the Stern Gang, in 1940-41, to form an alliance with Nazi Germany on the basis of a "Jew-free Europe", to be achieved through emigration to Palestine. He was, certainly, the main planner of the assassinations of Lord Moyne, a British cabinet minister, in 1944 and of Count Folke Bernadotte, a United Nations mediator, in 1948. Later he held an important post in Israeli intelligence, concerned with covert operations in Arab countries.

That Israel, through her elected parliament, should choose to be led by a man with such a record (and a man, it should also be noted, who voted against the Camp David accords) may seem rather remarkable, and indeed rather sad. But clearly he is a man it would be dangerous to underestimate.

He may not have Mr Begin's style, but his toughness will probably appeal, as Mr Begin's did, to the non-European majority in Israel which is profoundly indifferent to the views of Western countries. Only if both Israel's economy and her situation in Lebanon continue to deteriorate, and if the Labour party finds a new leader with a real popular touch, is Mr Shamir likely to find himself in serious trouble.

WINDOW ON A CLOSED WORLD

The International Sakharov Hearings which open in Lisbon tomorrow are a salutary reminder that when the rights of any individual are violated - even far away beyond the borders of another state - everyone is in some way diminished. Just as it is generally accepted that reluctance to disturb a neighbour's privacy is no reason for doing nothing if screams are heard next door, respect for national sovereignty cannot excuse lack of concern for the suffering of citizens of some other country, especially when its government has no popular mandate to rule.

Ten years ago the USSR ratified two international covenants based on the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights whereby it solemnly undertook to guarantee in legislation - and in practice - the political, economic, and social rights of individual citizens. But despite the work of UN committees, and of conferences to monitor the observance of the 1975 Helsinki accords, Soviet officials refuse to accept that criticisms of their record have any foundation in fact.

Hard evidence is needed, but no thorough international investigation can be conducted in the USSR. The testimony of eye witnesses before a responsible jury is generally accepted in a court of law and it is this practice which is followed in the International Sakharov Hearings. The first session which was held in Copenhagen in 1975 was followed by further sessions in Rome and Washington, each organized by an independent

national committee from the host country. The chairman of the Portuguese honorary committee is Mr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister. The Lisbon hearings will cover working conditions in the USSR, and examine the question of forced labour - not so much whether the practice exists, but rather to attempt to establish its extent. Several leaders of the independent trade union movement are imprisoned in labour camps and psychiatric hospitals; others now in exile report that the struggle for workers' rights continues underground.

President Andropov himself has drawn attention to the bribery, corruption and inefficiency which are endemic in Soviet society, adding to economic problems and making it difficult to improve the low living standards of the average family. Conditions in Soviet factories and homes are indeed bad, but the life of millions of convicts in forced labour camps and Siberian exile is even worse. Among them are thousands of prisoners of conscience. The evidence is not based solely on American satellite photography, accurate though it is; Russians have smuggled to the West secret film of these work colonies, and there are many reliable witnesses to describe their own experience of them.

Recent reports of high-level "defectors" from the USSR include the case of a brigadier-general who crossed the border into Turkey. There are few aspects of Soviet life which cannot be described by Soviet émigrés from first-hand know-

ledge. Their testimony will be assessed at the Lisbon hearings by a jury of eminent public figures from several countries. A special session will be devoted to recent developments in Poland, and it is most apt and timely that the name of another Nobel laureate, Mr Lech Walesa, will be linked to that of Academician Andrei Sakharov in a campaign for the common decency of life now lacking in both Poland and the USSR.

State restrictions on intellectual and creative freedom will be examined and of course the case of Dr Sakharov himself will receive particular attention. Exiled to Gorky in January 1980, he is subjected to officially orchestrated harassment, from slanderous articles in the government-controlled press to the thousands of letters containing insults and threats which are deliberately delivered by the same authorities who censor all his correspondence.

The USSR is not the only state which deprives its citizens of elementary human rights. But unlike most of the other dictatorships which constitute the majority of the United Nations, it is a superpower dedicated to spreading its influence and example throughout the world. As a signatory to several important international agreements, the Soviet government has undertaken clear obligations to respect the rights of individual citizens. Its failure to observe these covenants hinders the attainment of the degree of trust necessary for genuine progress to be achieved at the Geneva arms negotiations.

Nuclear industry policy

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, It became clear during the triennial twelfth World Energy Conference, which has just concluded in New Delhi, that the non-oil producing developing world is determined to have nuclear power. India announced its nuclear programme of 10,000 MW by 2000 during the conference and both the ministers for energy for the USSR and France were in Delhi offering nuclear technology to India and other Third World countries. It was a matter for considerable regret that there was no ministerial or government presence from Great Britain at the conference to back up the strong and effective British delegation. No one attended from the Department of Energy although three years ago in Munich the Permanent Secretary came.

We are in a position to sell into the enormous Third World market (another 25 developing countries will have gone nuclear by 2000, according to the International Atomic Energy Authority [IAEA]) tried and proven nuclear reactors of the Oldbury-Magnox design. As a leading nation we cannot competently live off our North Sea oil forever, we must export, and if developing countries are bent on nuclear power they had better have the safest and the best.

We can provide it, but in these days of international trade agreements the Government must be

seen, as the Russians and French appreciate all too well, to be backing our nuclear export industry. We have a reactor, ideally suited to the needs of developing countries and we can also provide fuel reprocessing facilities second to none. The problems of nuclear proliferation are considerable but they will have to be accommodated through the IAEA. The energy problem may have receded temporarily in the West, but it is all too real in the developing countries and we should seize the opportunity to help solve their problems with British nuclear technology.

Yours faithfully,
IAN FELLS,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Department of Chemical Engineering,
Merz Court, Claremont Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
September 28.

Iran-Iraq war

From Professor Mahmoud Sanai

Sir, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, in her Washington speech (report, September 30) has emphasized the morality of the Western position compared to that of the Soviet Union. The widespread revisionist felt all over the world at the shooting down of the Korean airliner confirms the importance of this aspect.

Yet there is an important area in

world events, from which the moral conscience of the West seems to be completely cut off. I am referring to the Iran-Iraq war that has now entered its fourth year and which has left millions of dead, maimed and homeless human beings and untold suffering and destruction.

May I suggest that a commission be created under the auspices of the UN composed of eminent jurists (not politicians) from five neutral countries with no special link with either of the two belligerents - say Austria, Denmark, India, Switzerland and Thailand.

The terms of reference of this commission should be to investigate (a) who was the aggressor in this war; (b) the nature and the extent of destruction and loss of life caused by the aggressor; and (c) the amount of reparations to be paid. The findings would carry immense prestige and could bring the two sides to the conference table.

Meanwhile the supply of arms to both belligerents should be cut off completely. Governments have the power to stop private arms dealers if they seriously wish to exercise this power.

A whole-hearted attempt to do something about this tragedy will go a long way to confirming the Prime Minister's claim to the existence of a moral ingredient in Western policy.

Yours truly,
MAHMOUD SANAI,
37 Froggatt,
Hamstead, NW3,
September 30.

Taking advantage in Hongkong

From Mr Jack Perry

Sir, The near-panic tremors of the Hongkong financial community are the exaggerated consequences of earlier euphoric forecasts by some of the China watchers. These assumed that the post-Mao leadership, given choice between national pride and Hongkong dollars, would give priority to the latter and agree to cosmetic surgery that would ensure the continuance of the British administration of Hongkong.

Anyone who has taken the opportunity, over the past years, to listen to Chinese leaders at all levels and in all political circumstances before, during, and after the cultural revolution, would have been aware that this was a piece of specious nonsense.

Indeed, what is now being obscured by calls for the British negotiators to bang the table is the determination of Peking to facilitate the growth of the Hongkong economy far beyond its present stage of development within the special circumstances of a new autonomous regime operating an economic and social system already fashioned by its inhabitants.

It is on the cards that within five years of the establishment of the new self-governing administration of Hongkong its territory will be substantially increased by moving its borders into Kwangtung Province, leading to the doubling of its present population.

It is the clear intention of the Chinese authorities to encourage Hongkong to concentrate on substantially increasing its industrial productive capacity to enable this area to become the fastest growing manufacturing centre in the world.

For this purpose foreign investment under protected regulations will need to be encouraged. There can be little doubt that whatever shocks and lurches the Hang Seng index currently exhibits, foreign investors from Japan, the United States and Europe will leap to take advantage of these new possibilities. Instead of expecting the British negotiators to perform the impossible by playing presumed acts they do not hold, representative groups covering the diverse elements that constitute the Hongkong community should now be making tracks to Peking. Their presence and views are essential to ensure that the new administration and the necessary legislative processes fully represent the interests of the Hongkong people as a whole.

Yours faithfully,
JACK PERRY, Chairman,
London Export Corporation Ltd.,
21 Portland Place, W1,
October 4.

Financing pensions

From Mr O. H. M. Gage

Sir, I would like to compliment Messrs Nigel Vinson and Philip Chappell on their excellent letter to you (September 28).

The portability of pensions must be made an issue. Legislation was passed in 1975 making it mandatory to hand over pension benefits after five years' service. Why was 1975 the "cut-off" date?

Thousands of employees were in non-contributory pension schemes before this date. They were told that the company's contribution was deferred; pay and they were compelled, as a condition of employment, to join private arrangements, if they so wanted.

When they left the service of the company many unscrupulous employers refunded themselves with the so-called deferred pay, thus denying employees their pension benefits. These people should be taken care of and have their benefits restored.

Some countries in the Western world do not have private occupational schemes. The state scheme, which is linked to final salary, obviates the need for this and an employee can change jobs as much as he likes without sacrificing pension benefits. It is a pity we cannot do the same.

Yours faithfully,
O. H. M. GAGE,
Fellham Cottage,
Church Lane,
Fellingham, Sussex,
September 28.

Body and mind

From Dr Magnus Pyke, FRSE

Sir, The research workers to whom Professor Michael Barton referred in his letter of October 4, namely Joyce and Walden in the *Journal of Chiropractic Medicine* (1965) in which their paper, "The objective efficiency of prayer: a double-blind clinical trial" appeared, are by no means the first to apply scientific methods to this matter.

Francis Galton, in an article entitled "Statistical inquiries into the efficacy of prayer" (*Fortnightly Review*, 68, 125, 1872), wrote that "the efficiency of prayer seems to me a simple, as it is a perfectly appropriate and legitimate subject for scientific enquiry".

He then marshalled the statistical evidence to show that prayer appeared to exert no measurable influence on the health of the Royal Family or on the weather. The average age attained by 97 members of royal houses, who are extensively prayed for, was, according to his table, 64.04 years, compared with 68.74 years for 513 people in trade and commerce who are hardly prayed for at all.

Although Galton's figures of 1872 may not stand scrutiny in the light of modern scholarship, his philosophical approach exemplifies the basis of researches which since his time led to the conquest of such scourges as smallpox, typhoid and consumption, against which "mind" had enjoyed conspicuously limited successes.

Yours faithfully,
MAGNUS PYKE,
3 St Peter's Villas, W6,
October 4.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Parkinson and the moral issue

From Mr D. M. L. Alexander

Sir, The superior moral tone adopted in your leader today (October 7) may well be reflected in the gossip at Conservative Party fests in the shires, but I do not believe that it expresses the views of the average intelligent supporter of the present Government.

Mr Thatcher is fortunate indeed to have so able a minister as Mr Parkinson in her Cabinet working for the benefit of the economy of this country. If he were a captain of industry or a leader in any other walk of life, his private life would not concern you; as he is a politician, you must quite properly expect the affair, but you could and should have restrained your comment.

You speculate on what might have been and what may yet be. You tell Mr Parkinson that he has made a sad and silly blunder, as if he were a naughty schoolboy. How do you know, who are not privy to everything which may have passed in the august recesses of Mr Parkinson's home and private society? How do you know that his career is blighted? Other politicians in this century have reached the highest office and remained in office despite having committed more heinous sins.

Mr Parkinson has behaved with the utmost propriety in having his statement when it became evident that the matter could not be kept out of the public domain and he has thereby prevented the spread of rumour and scandal. He has not lied as others similarly placed in the past have done, nor has he embarrassed the Prime Minister by keeping the matter from her.

Mr Parkinson is as well able to do his job today as he was before, probably better now that the affair is in the open, provided that he is not harassed by the media.

You, Sir, have had your say. Now please drop it and give a lead to the rest of the press. Mr Parkinson is one of the political finds of recent political times and if the media destroy him for so irrelevant a cause they should hang their collective heads in shame; good men are hard to find.

Yours faithfully,
D. M. L. ALEXANDER,
12 Fairgreen East,
Cockfosters, Barnet,
Middlesex,
October 7.

From Mrs Flavia Woodward

Sir, I have been struggling to make sense of your leader today (October 7) on the Parkinson affair. Unlike his wife, I cannot see that it is necessarily naive or old-fashioned to expect honourable behaviour across the board from those in public life.

However, it is a perhaps unpalatable old-fashioned truth that a sexual relationship can lead to conception - and although your leader would appear to ignore it, public concern will be sharpened because of the unborn child involved. If it is not, it should be. Surely it is the desired right of every baby to start life with a secure home base, which means the presence of both father and mother. In my opinion, and I hope in that of many others, the real victim of this affair will be its natural product, the innocent child.

Yours faithfully,
FLAVIA WOODWARD,
15 Woodland Grove,
Claverton Down,
Bath,
Avon,
October 7.

Israeli prisoner

From Mrs Tamara Deutscher and others

Sir, We should like to draw the attention of your readers to a case of what seems undue harshness on the part of the Israeli authorities in the treatment of Usi Adiv, an Israeli political prisoner.

In 1973 Adiv was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment for unlawful contacts with the PLO. Without contesting the verdict, the family now requests the release of Adiv in accordance with the Israeli law under which a prisoner may receive a remission of one third of the sentence if he was of "good behaviour", which in his case is not disputed.

An appeal for pardon addressed to the President of Israel in October, 1982, has remained unanswered, in spite of the fact that the campaign for Adiv's release has been growing in scope and is supported by many prominent people, among whom are the three Supreme Court judges who had sentenced him in 1973.

Saintly stock

From the Reverend John Baker

Sir, I dare say our halo has slipped in recent years, but isn't it a shade unfair of Mrs Lee (September 29) to police sociologists over against saint?

I rather hope it might be possible to strive to be both. It'll be a pity if the high street ecclesiastical shop doesn't have a varied stock.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN BAKER,
All Saints Vicarage,
Prince of Wales Drive, SW11,
September 30.

Ultimate deterrent?

From Mr Gordon Burrows

Sir, Bishop Frank West, the author of your comforting article (October 1) on "Cooling the doctrine of Hell", may be unaware that a distinguished Church of Scotland theologian used to tell his students in Edinburgh that a Church which had ceased to believe in Hell wasn't worth a damn. You're still a little apprehensively,

GORDON BURROWS,
Lank, 17 Marston Road,
Farnham,
Surrey,
October 1.

Need for extra leukaemia units

From Professor A. J. Barrett and others

Sir, Remarkable success has been achieved in the last five years in the treatment of patients with leukaemia and allied diseases by bone marrow transplantation. Leukaemia is a relatively rare disease, but it is important because it involves children and young adults as well as older persons. Not all patients with leukaemia can be treated by marrow transplantation but for those who are eligible the rate of cure is about 50 per cent, a figure substantially higher than can be achieved by any other means.

Patients receiving transplants need specialised medical and nursing services for some weeks but the costs are not enormous - perhaps twice as much as the cost of a more "routine" patient in hospital for the same period, perhaps less. Nevertheless very few patients could afford such treatment outside the National Health Service.

All the teaching hospitals in London specialising in treating leukaemia by marrow transplantation have waiting lists, some very long. There is little doubt that some of the patients awaiting transplant will die before their turn for treatment comes. One such case was accurately documented in the Sunday press last month and other examples are less publicised.

In recognition of this problem the Prime Minister, in 1981, appointed a working party under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Black and its report, published last year, strongly recommended the expansion of clinical facilities for transplantation in London and the UK. No action has been taken and in the prevailing financial climate none seems imminent.

We believe there was in 1981, and is now more than ever, a compelling case for the expansion of existing bone marrow transplant units and for the establishment of new units. The costs must be met from central and not from regional sources. It should not be necessary to rely largely on charities, such as the Leukaemia Research Fund.

We are aware that government has imposed new restrictions on expenditure in the NHS, which may or may not be justified, but we strongly believe that no developed country can afford to ignore a new medical technology that unequivocally saves patients' lives.

We thus seek a clear statement from the Department of Health and Social Security as to when or indeed whether it intends to implement the recommendations of the Black working party.

Yours sincerely,
A. J. BARRETT (Westminster Hospital),
A. J. CRESWELL (Royal Free Children, Great Ormond Street),
J. M. GOLDMAN (Hammersmith Hospital),
A. H. GOLDSTONE (University College Hospital),
E. C. GORDON-SMITH (Hammersmith Hospital),
JOHN R. HOBBS (Westminster Hospital),
H. V. HOFFBRAND (Royal Free Hospital),
R. M. KAY (Royal Marsden Hospital),
E. C. NEWLAND (Leeds General Hospital),
GRANT PRENTICE (Royal Free Hospital),
R. L. FOWLES (Royal Marsden Hospital),
C. D. L. KIDD (Northwick Park Hospital),
As from the Royal Postgraduate Medical School,
Hammersmith Hospital,
Ducane Road, W12,
October 5.

From Mr D. T. Downer
Sir, A person lacking discrimination in an elementary matter, coupled with arrogance on discovery, deserves no place in a Conservative Government, which should be improving standards which have been eroded too often in recent years.

Yours faithfully,
D. T. DOWNER,
13-14 Little Britain, EC1,
October 8.

From Dr L. M. Blaney
Sir, There is "no question", says Downing Street, of Mr Parkinson resigning. Fine. But since the erstwhile Head Boy has let the school down, may we spared further humiliations from the Head Mistress about Victorian virtues and family life?

Yours faithfully,
LYNDA M. BLANEY,
47 All-ryn Avenue,
Newport, Gwent,
October 7.

From Mr Thomas H. Pares
Sir, It bodes ill for our nation that the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry lacks the courage to resign and the Prime Minister the will to dismiss him.

Yours faithfully,
THOMAS H. PARES,
Mill House,
North Creak, Norfolk,
October 7.

Adiv, still adhering to his principle of equality between Arabs and Jews, refuses to avail himself of any privileges not granted to the Palestinian political prisoners. Although he now disapproves of the method by which he had attempted to promote that equality, he still sees in the cooperation of Arabs and Jews the only just way out of their terrible predicament.

Could it be that this makes the security services regard Adiv as a "potential danger", a man who "cannot be left unguarded even for an hour"?

Adiv has already spent 11 of his 37 years of life behind bars: is it not a sufficient punishment for an offence whose motives were entirely honourable?

Yours etc,
TAMARA DEUTSCHER,
E. S. HOBBS (Hammersmith Hospital),
RICHARD MARIENSTRAS,
EDWARD MARZ,
2a Kidderspool Gardens, NW3,
September 30.

Student bulge

From Mr Richard Rhodes-James

Sir, On September 30, your correspondent reported on the latest Government policy on the universities. "A letter will be sent to all universities at the end of October asking them to consider several financial options. They will be asked whether there should be a three-tier university system with the best concentrating on research and a third division emphasizing teaching."

As a teacher I am perplexed, but not surprised. Am I to direct my pupils to third-rate universities so that they can be properly taught? Are the students at the top universities going to wither on the vine? What then will be a good university?

This brings into question once again what universities are for, and it revives the suspicion that not a few university staff regard students as an impediment to their work. To those who have toiled so furiously to get to these institutions this can only be profoundly discouraging.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD RHODES-JAMES,
15 Almoncy Avenue,
Cambridge,
September 30.

Cenotaph ceremony

From Mr George Guillemand
Sir, One change is, I suggest, long overdue. It would accord entirely with Government thinking, and at the same time slightly diminish the amount of humbug so manifest in our public life. It is that the service should omit verse 2 of "O God our help in ages past", the last two lines of which are:

"Sufficient is Thine arm alone
And our defence is sure."

It is a fine hymn that deserves to be taken more seriously.

Yours etc,
GEORGE GUILLEMAND,
Fawler Manor,
Wantage,
Oxfordshire,
October 3.

Ship design

From Mr E. C. B. Lee

Sir, Had the young David Giles (October 1) peeped a little further into his father's bookcase he surely would have found that William Froude, besides experimenting on the resistance of planks, was much concerned with all questions of ship motion.

Later in life Mr Giles should have recognized that with a minimum of mathematics Froude was able to enunciate laws on ship resistance. These laws are still applicable to any hull design with which Mr Giles is concerned.

Yours faithfully,
E. C. B. LEE,
3 Elm Grove,
Swainswick,
Bath,
October 1.

All clear

From Mr Albert M. Gibb

Sir, You us today ("Whitehall brief", October 4) that Professor Sir Douglas Hague "brings two passions to the research council: his crusade to persuade economists and the others now in his care to write in plain English so that the laity can understand their product, and to synthesize the output of social science as a whole."

Would you please apply the first to these passions to the wording of the second?

Yours faithfully,
ALBERT M. GIBB,
Smith MacLay & Simpson,
11 Park Circus,
Glasgow,
October 4.



THE TIMES Classroom Computer competition

Here is the fifth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups - up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize - two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group - will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition 10 copies of *The Times Atlas of World History*, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of *The Times* (you will find it at the foot of *The Times Information Service*) on the five following publication days - Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday - and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one will not spoil your chances.

The Prizes

● The Atari 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other Atari home computers.



● The *Times Atlas of World History* has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups - up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.

2. Those entries with all factual questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.

3. Other entries with all correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 5 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.

4. Those entries with less than all correct answers will be judged, in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.

5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in *The Times*. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.

2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in *The Times* relevant to that week's competition.

3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.

4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.

5. Names of all winners will be published in *The Times* not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of *The Times*. Prizes will be despatched to the School.

6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.

7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.

8. The decision of the panel of judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.

9. Employees and their families of *Times Newspapers Ltd.*, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.

10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

COMPETITION No. 5

Languages

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write only the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules - and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries - 1st post Friday, October 21

1. LISP stands for
A List Processing Language
B Long Involved Sensible Programs
C Logical Intelligent Structured Programs
2. BASIC stands for
A Beware All Sensible and Intelligent Computer-users
B Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
C Basic And Simple Introduction to Computers
3. FORTRAN stands for
A Formula Translation Language
B For Training Language
C Fred's Original Transient Language
4. COBOL stands for
A Complicated, Businessman's Original Language
B Clever, Obtuse, Boring Old Language
C Common Business Oriented Language
5. PROLOG stands for
A Programming Logic Language
B Programs for Logical devices
C Professional, Long and Graphic Language

Tie-breaker

From your experience of using the BASIC language, devise a new and helpful 5 word description for it, still using the initial letters B.A.S.I.C.

FULL NAME _____ AGE _____ y _____ m

SCHOOL/COLLEGE _____

SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS _____

SCHOOL TELEPHONE _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No 5, PO Box 99, Sudbury,
Suffolk, CO10 6SN

COMPUTER COMPETITION WEEK FIVE DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3
	DAY 4	DAY 5
	DAY 6	

Second competition prize winners

Yasmin, 10, and Peter come out on top

A 10-year-old girl and a boy aged 16 are the winners of *The Times Classroom Computer* second competition. They are Yasmin Al-Daptary of Saint Martins School, Solihull, West Midlands, and Peter Gutfreund, of Bristol Cathedral School, Bristol. The winning decision was made by a tie-breaking question.

The answers to the second competition were 1) B; 2) A; 3) C; 4) A; 5) B.

They will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, as well as a

personal gift of *The Times Atlas of World History*.

The eight runners-up, and their schools, are: Mary Christina Paulson-Ellis, Earlham High School; Dawn Goody, Birkenhead School; David Jennings, Thomas Alleyne School; Timothy Golden, Wimbledon College; Martin Turnidge, Loughborough Grammar School; Timothy Richardson, Rodborough School; Jeremy Cielgard, Harriers Ground School; Julia Maddocks, Perse School for Girls. They will each receive a *Times Atlas*. A new competition (left) starts this week.



Peter Gutfreund (above) a 16-year-old from Bristol Cathedral School, uses a BBC Model B micro at home, and has reached the stage of using assembler code for it, writing a few games and his own database.

A group of his friends regularly exchange information and programming tips, but he now finds that studying for his A levels is taking more time from this leisure.

His father, a professor at Bristol University, uses computers, and encouraged Peter's interest in the subject. At school, Peter has written a graph display for his physics class and sees the use of computers as being a valuable adjunct to almost every subject.

He would like to read chemistry at university, and if he succeeds in getting to Southampton would be keen to take a course there where chemistry is linked with computing.

Yasmin Al-Daptary (above right) who is 11 next month, has won the under-15 section of our second competition, and will



Yasmin Al-Daptary (above right) who is 11 next month, has won the under-15 section of our second competition, and will

suggest to her school, St Martins, Solihull, that they now start a school computer club. Although she will not be able to study computers in class until her sixth year, she would like to take an O level in the subject. Her father uses an Osborne portable computer and she enjoys playing games on it and writing simple programs.

She splits her leisure time equally with her father's computer and riding with her friends on her pony, Anny.

One of the uses to which computers could be put, she thinks, is in the teaching of foreign languages; she says that with the correct software, it should make studying French much more enjoyable.

Question:

Who sold
more computer systems
in the
£100,000 - £500,000
bracket
in 1982
than -

Dec
Prime
Sperry
Tandem
Ferranti
Honeywell
Burroughs
Hewlett Packard?

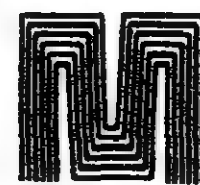
Answer:

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*During the survey period Microdata Information Systems Limited was a SMC

5G starts a conversation with the machine

Japan's Fifth Generation programme, or 5G as researchers call it, has, significantly, been renamed "New Generation Computing", a recognition that Japan will have to make sweeping and substantial changes in computing technology practice if the targets of the early 1990s are to be achieved.

The programme has so far been sold both to Japan and the world on two levels: a range of new products and new technology means. Japan is a product-orientated society, so it was natural that 5G should be sold to politicians in product terms - the opening up of areas of technology to make the product possible (though it was also sold on the basis that success with 5G would once and for all prove that the Japanese can be truly creative).

There is a mythology outside Japan of an all-powerful MITI (The Ministry of International Trade & Industry), 5G's sponsors. But there is jockeying in

REX MALIK, in his second article on the Fifth Generation, says Japan will have to make substantial changes in computing technology practice if targets for the 1990s are to be achieved.

Japan as elsewhere, and usually over the same matters: budgets. When the dust settled, the products in the initial targets had been whittled down to four. Two were aimed at the development of 5G itself: an intelligent semi-automated programming system and a Computer Aided Design system to be used in the design of VLSI chips. These have high priority for the complexity of 5G is such that it is unlikely that it can be developed without such aids.

The two that caught the public imagination and began to be promoted, however, were an intelligent voice-activated typewriter and an automatic translation system. Both were carefully chosen for their impact on Japanese society. Both, however, also terrified the rest of the world's computing industries.

When you looked at the advances the Japanese would have to make for either to be possible as mass market standard products, they were huge and spread over such a broad front that they would effectively revolutionise the technology and industry.

The voice-activated typewriter is to be capable of handling a substantial vocabulary, 10,000 words, and should respond to almost any voice.

Its arrival would transform the Japanese office, for there is almost no real-time typewriting. The Japanese language with its thousands of ideographs and characters seems to that. Go to voice directly and performance and productivity would be improved out of all recognition. As to the automatic translation system, the aim is to

create a system with a vocabulary of 100,000 words which could do the bulk of the translation. The Japanese understand the complexity of this undertaking. Initially they seek 90 per cent accuracy.

Implicit in such a system, of course is a major step towards that much-touted dream (or nightmare?) - the global village. For such a system using voice technology might enable people who did not speak each other's language to communicate directly. (Though as language also expresses social organisation and character, the understanding achieved might be much less than perfect.)

Now to make either system requires that the machine is equipped to reason, even if only within a limited domain. That typewriter must be able to understand what was said; formally, it must be able to do semantic analysis.

It must cope with the imperfections of human speech and human construction. All this means that a substantial body of rules is required for it to produce its results, and those rules have to be formulated.

Similar operations will have to be carried out by a translation system, though at a higher order of complexity, for languages such as - for instance - English and Japanese do not map directly one on the other: they are differently organised.

Now it would be easier for the Japanese if the practical problems to which they seek solutions were themselves product specific, if all that it took to produce these language bound machines was hardware technology apart, the devising of rules and their encapsulation in software, which would simply related only to these particular machines.

That is the way, after all, that software and hardware systems have been devised in the past, all of course, within the constraints of existing architecture. But for these machines it will not be like that at all. That route is not open.

Indeed, those two machines should not be taken too seriously. To make such machines possible, they must be able to understand language well enough to manipulate it according to human rules and not just the simple mechanistic subsets which are the norm today. If enough rules can be transferred into a systems form, then the programme has achieved enough understanding of basics to make the creation of a very wide range of language using question and answer possible.

Next: The language of the new generation.

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office hours Monday - Friday.

A new form of electronic journalism is launched this week. "Viewdata news service", as its practitioners call the genre, is the creation of a company, On File Media, started in London by a group of experienced international journalists.

Of course, several existing news organisations, such as Reuters and Eutels, use viewdata or videotex to disseminate information. On File claims to be the first serious journalistic enterprise in which the primary medium is viewdata.

The company has international ambitions, but it is cutting its teeth on the Middle East. Its first service consists of business and commercial news about the Arab world and Iran. Next year, coverage will extend to the Far East, to be followed by Africa, Latin America, the Communist world and, eventually, Western Europe and North America.

Steven de Winter, former foreign editor of *NRC Handelsblad*, the Dutch business

Viewdata news service makes its debut

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

paper, is managing director of On File. Andrew Waller, the editorial director, has been chief correspondent in several Reuters bureaus including Cairo and Moscow. Tony Alloway, the Middle East editor, was *The Times* correspondent in Iran.

On File now has 10 full-time staff and about 20 part-timers, most of them correspondents in the Middle East. Numbers will increase rapidly, of course, as other regional services start. The financial commitment made to the company so far by the

directors and their commercial backers is £225,000.

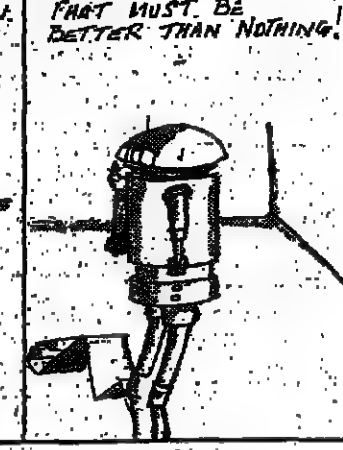
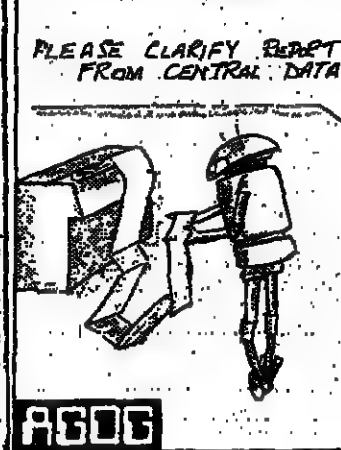
A private viewdata system, driven by Systime computers, disseminates the information to On File subscribers. Its Misteel software was developed in Finland by AB Softplan. This enables users to search the database by three separate means: by an Index tree, by keyword or specific key number. Any videotex set with a simple keyboard can receive the service, but the company provides a Sony terminal with an

annual subscription (£3,500 until January 1, then £4,900).

On File information can be broken into six categories: business news, mainly about contracts and tenders; general and political news; regional databases; surveys of the individual countries; profiles of companies based in the Middle East; and profiles of the region's leading business personalities.

"We're getting an increasing amount of news which is exclusive to On File," says Mr De Winter. That is combined with the information taken from newspapers, magazines and published government and commercial sources, to give a Middle East database which, he says, is "survival" anywhere else.

A pilot service has been running since the beginning of the year, with a very limited number of subscribers (five so far, including British Petroleum and the Market syndicates of political risk underwriters at Lloyd's).



LETTER IBM and Nigeria

From John F. Wells, Press Relations Manager, IBM United Kingdom Ltd.

In his article *Winds of change stir technology* (September 13) Dr Engr Carim claimed that IBM has withdrawn its corporate presence from Nigeria. That is not so. In 1978, in response to the Nigerian Government's Expropriation Decree, IBM changed its company there into a services organisation 40 per cent owned by IBM and 60 per cent owned by local interests. That company - Data Processing Maintenance and Services Limited - is still there and IBM still has 40 per cent ownership.

Dr Carim also claimed in the same article that IBM had withdrawn and then re-entered Zaire. That is also untrue. IBM has maintained its presence in that country throughout.

Looking for skill

by Richard Sharpe

Prospects have not looked so rosy for contract staff in the computer industry for more than five years. Public utilities, retailers and distributors should have a strong demand for contract computer staff over the coming 12 months.

Even the demand for contractors from general industry will be stronger than it has been for a long time, according to the latest survey of data processing managers in the UK conducted by the consultancy Urwick.

The survey also shows that demand for full time development staff - programmers and systems analysts - will increase over the next year.

The combined increase in demand for contractors and full time development staff will create more problems for managers of computer departments looking for experienced staff. For long a talking point in the UK computer user community, the shortage of skilled experienced staff is now becoming acute.

The move to use contractors is one way of trying to lessen the impact the shortage has on

research are being starved of funds for computer investment.

The survey also polls more than 400 data processing managers in the UK about their current concerns. A concern constantly mentioned is the one of predicting where technology will be in the next few years. Only when managers understand that they will be able to make intelligent investment decisions about what systems to buy from vendors.

But watching the demand for full time development staff and contractors rise while the investment in education is held back is like watching a builder erect a house overhanging a cliff: everything is in place until the first brick falls.

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Now executives take the keyboard

by Tony Rand

Britain's business executives are overwhelmingly enthusiastic about operating their own computer keyboard. That is the conclusion of a survey conducted among directors and senior management from 200 companies, examining their attitudes to all aspects of office automation. The survey was carried out anonymously on behalf of Philips Business Systems.

Of the executives polled 79 per cent said they thought it was "a good idea" that they should use a keyboard. Only seven per cent "could not see themselves using one". But the findings indicate an aversion to the idea of working from home and a firm belief that computers will exacerbate unemployment.

Four respondents who "felt the senior executives would not be good at it" would find it difficult were all computer managers. Indeed, throughout the survey, there was an underlying dog-in-the-manger attitude, almost a jealousy, among those employed in technological posts.

One said deprecatingly of his "lay" colleagues, "I suppose they might just manage an Apple keyboard". Another participant, a technically-minded director, said: "They haven't got used to their dictating machines yet".

But such scepticism was belied by the irrefutable desire for and interest in keyboards. A typical reply came from a nonsense financial director. He said: "I want my own visual display and keyboard on my desk to save time, effort and paper".



In the light of this inescapable factness for keys, it will be intriguing to see if Philips, and others, divert resources currently devoted to voice recognition to the more mundane and traditional input method.

Nevertheless, not-so-keen was the management sample about the concept of doing their work from home. A majority, 57 per cent, could not envisage themselves coping with such a *modus operandi*. Only a meagre 5.5 per cent "were for the idea or believed it was likely to happen", while the remaining 37.5 per cent conceded, "It could be possible for some people to do so". The main reason given against "home work" was "the importance of

people interaction in the office-business world".

Not only will that tide of opinion surprise several experts, it could also cause problems for some of our top companies. With the cost of office space a major factor, industry forecasts have shown that most companies are planning to have managers working from home within the next five years.

A survey published last month by BETA Exhibitions, organisers of the International Business Show, and compiled by Korn Ferry International, disclosed that 60 per cent of Britain's top companies will have executives working from home by 1988.

According to that survey, which encompassed a similar sample of companies, 74 per cent of organisations admitted to wasting costly office space and 123 per cent already offered employees networking systems, whereby executives worked from home linked to a central computer database. A further 11.8 per cent intended to operate such a system within two years.

Yet the Philips respondents were adamant. They said that such an idea was impracticable: that the "image" of the company could not be maintained; that confidentiality would be a problem; and that terminals could not resolve problems normally tackled at meeting level.

Perhaps the most apposite comment came from a sales director. He said: "People switch off in the home environment - no matter how easy it would be to 'switch'. Again, it will be instructive to see the repercussions of the apparent gulf separating our leading companies from the people they employ to run them."

On the question of computers and unemployment, in the Philips survey, only 12.5 per cent of bosses believed that computerisation would result in more jobs. Moreover, 45 per cent predicted that there would be more unemployment because of automation.

Many executives thought that computers would bring about the much-vaunted shorter working week, an earlier retirement age, and a change in female attitudes in that they would not necessarily be looking for a career. That last point would seem to be shoving history into reverse.

Finally, the study also delved into management's ideas of the advantages and disadvantages of office automation. Most respondents named more than one of each. Here is how the voting went.

Advantages: Efficiency 155, speed 135, accuracy 53, scope of information 30, cost-effectiveness 29, developing the extent of management information 22, and job satisfaction 11. Others included paper-saving, novelty and cleanliness.

Disadvantages: None 47, need for training 41, loss in personal element 39, over-dependency on machines 23, cost 22, machinery breakdown 19, inflexibility 14, unemployment 14, security 7, human error 7, health/eye/sight 6, and need to overcome prejudices 6. Others included "not user friendly", "produces too much information", and "pace of technology too fast".

Of the 200 directors and senior managers surveyed, 93 were outside London. Most were in the 30-50 age group, with 5.5 per cent under 30 and 18.5 per cent over 50. However, both age and geographical breakdowns showed very little difference in the answers given.

Job titles covered in the research included chairman, managing directors, financial directors, consultants, chief accountants, development directors, and legal managers.

The soft stuff

COMPUTER BRIEFING

The people who make the hard stuff are taking a drop of the soft stuff. William Grant & Sons, producers of Glenfiddich and other whiskies, are to use a software package called Executive Peachpak, which allows microcomputers to be linked to a mainframe, writes Roger Woodcock.

Executive Peachpak has been developed by MSA (Management Science America), and the sale to Grants is only the second in the UK and the first in Scotland. The whisky firm's financial director, George Jenkins, will use the software to transfer data from an IBM 4300 mainframe, and use it for financial modelling on his IBM Personal Computer.

"Instead of collecting and re-keying data, we will have access to the mainframe data base and be able to use it for a range of integrated applications at very low cost", says Terry Gorman, Grant's data processing manager.

Later on, Grants will use Peachpak to help plan whisky sales and production. As malt whiskies, like Glenfiddich, take eight years to produce, the company has the complex task of planning production and sales for eight years in advance. The new software will allow historic sales information to be combined with socio-economic data which affects marketing in the 200 countries where Grants does business.

Look-alike

Competition to "out-IBM IBM" is hotting up in the UK personal computer market with the launch of another IBM PC look-alike, the Corona PC, from Midwestern Distribution in Derby. There are already 40 machines in the US claiming compatibility (and thereby a share of the 1,000 or so

packages developed for IBM's PC-DOS operating system), while the UK total is around six but rising fast, writes Maggie McLaning.

Hardware manufacturers chasing the applications software are aiming not only to undercut IBM in price, but also to provide enhanced machine capabilities. Corona Data Systems is no exception and provides a 12 inch high-resolution screen and slots for video and disk controllers, extra memory, printer ports and graphics devices as standard, at an all-in price of £2,675 for the desk top model. Distributor Midwestern, one of the 12 suppliers recommended by the



CCTA government buying agency, is also to expand the US model's 128K memory to 256K and bundle the Multimate word processor, worth an additional £275, before releasing the PC to its 80-strong dealer network.

"Companies ignoring the IBM standard do so at their peril," says Mr Geoff Glossop, M.B.E. managing director of Midwestern. "The standard has put an end to the technological leapfrogging that used to prevail."

UK EVENTS

Computer Graphics European Conference & Exhibition, Wembley Conference Centre, October 17-20

International Business Show, NEC, Birmingham, October 18-26

Microcomputer or Word Processor?, Piccadilly Hotel, Manchester, October 20

Computer Open Day, Exhibition, Park Hotel, Cardiff, October 27

Lancaster & Morecambe Computer Club Open Day, Lower Town Hall, Lancaster, October 29

Software Expo, Wembley Conference Centre, London, November 8-10

Malvern Micro-Fair, Malvern Winter Gardens, Worcester-shire, November 12

Manchester Apple Village, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 13-16

COMPEC, Olympia, London, November 15-18

Winterville Computer Fair, Winter Gardens, Cleethorpe, November 20

OVERSEAS

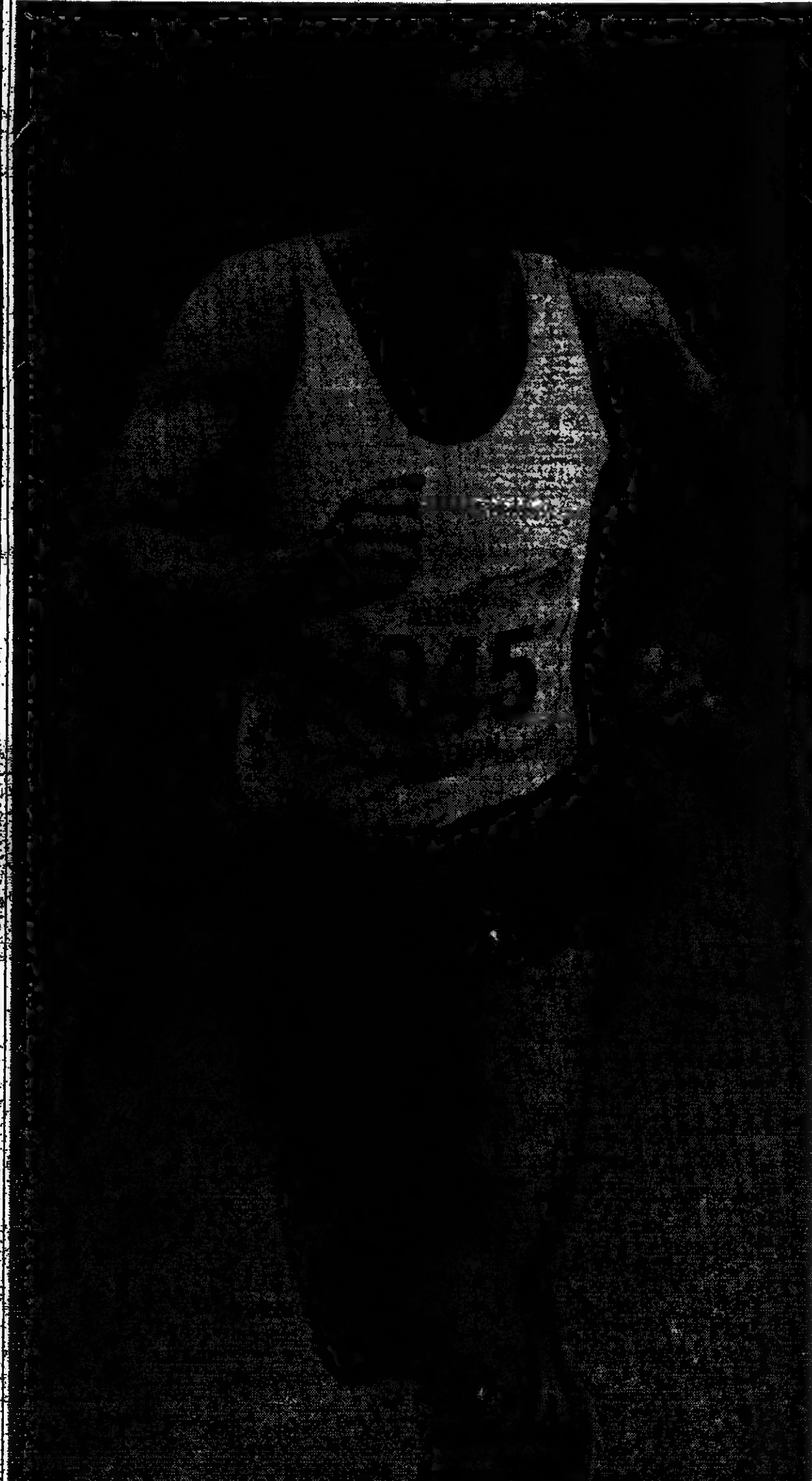
Computer Systems International Trade Fair & Congress, Munich, West Germany, October 17-21

Computer Technology Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, October 18-21

Compiled by Personal Computer News

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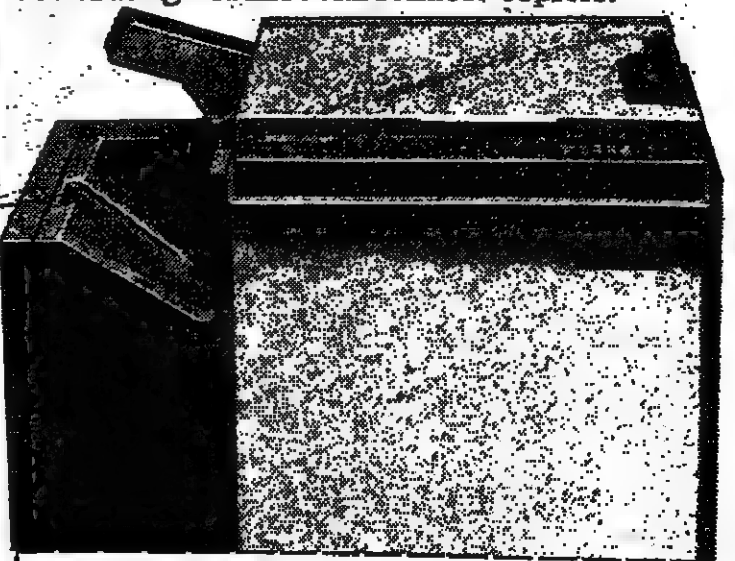
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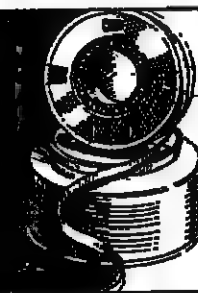
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Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
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Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT index: 701.1 down 8.7
FT 100: 81.58 down 0.29
FT All Share: 440.95 down 3.05
Bargains: 19.987
Distastream US Leaders
index: 38.03 up 0.1
New York: Dow Jones
Average (latest): 1271.85
down 0.30
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
index closed
Hankong: Hang Seng
index 753.96 up 19.91
Amsterdam: 151.4 up 1.0
Sydney: A0 index 707.9
down 1.5
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
index 970.40 up 2.00
Brussels: General index
128.73 down 0.31
Paris: CAC index 140.9
unchanged
Zurich: SKA General 289.3
up 1.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5105 unchanged
DM 2.9125 up 0.0425
FF 11.97 up 0.0975
Yen 352 up 4.0
Dollar
index 125.6 up 0.5
DM 2.5885
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5117
Dollar DM 2.5887
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.57393
SDR 0.710333

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week
fixed 9.5
3 month interbank 9.5-9.75
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9.5-9.75
3 month DM 5.5-5.75
3 month FF 15.5-15.75
US rates:
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9.5
Treasury long bond 10.45-10.47-10.49

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$399.25 pm \$401
close \$400 (\$284.75)
New York latest: \$400.50
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$411.50-413 (\$272.25-273.25)
Sovereigns (new):
\$49.95 (\$262.55-63)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interim: Bowthorpe, Elec-
tronic Machine, Energy Serv-
ices and Electronics, Midland
Marts, Senior Engineering, VW,
Vard White, Waterford Glass,
Finals: Anvil Petroleum, Guild-
hall Property, London and
Stratclyde Trust.
Economic statistics: Central
Government transactions
(including borrowing require-
ment) September. London
clearing banks' monthly state-
ment (mid-September). Pro-
visional estimates of monetary
aggregates (mid-September).
Provisional figures of vehicle
production (September).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Cullen's Stores, Burtford
Bridge Hotel, near Dorking,
Surrey (3 pm).
United Packaging, Charing
Cross Hotel, Strand, WC2
(noon).

NOTEBOOK

Three weeks after the Govern-
ment's latest sale of shares in
BP, the oil market is entering a
new period of uncertainty,
heightened by the delivery of
Exocet missiles to Iraq and
counterbalancing fears of a new
fall in oil prices, how should
investors in oil shares react?

Investors' Notebook, page 28

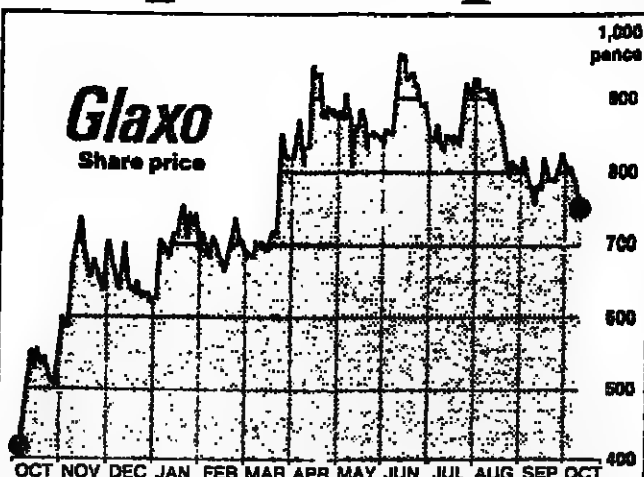
Rockware Group, the trouble-
d glass and plastics company,
announced the closure of
Rockware Kingspess, its
packaging equipment subsidiary
in Hull, which has lost £4m
since 1977. The closure means
the loss of 75 jobs.

Anti-ulcer product contributes £100m to earnings

Sales of new drugs help Glaxo to £58m rise in pretax profits

By Michael Prest

New products and the start of a sustained sales drive in the US helped to push pretax profits at Glaxo, Britain's fastest growing pharmaceutical company, up from £134m to £192m for the year to the end of June. The final dividend was 6.25p net, making 9p for the year, against 7p, but the stock market had hoped for higher profits and the shares fell by 50p to 74.5p. Glaxo declined to break down its sales by product, but the total turnover of £1,028m, up from £866m, about £100m came from Zantac, the new anti-ulcer drug. Sales of Ventolin, which treats asthma and related complaints, and of Zinacef, an antibiotic, were also successful. Glaxo also benefited from exchange rate movements, which contributed £14m to the sterling value of sales and £17m to pretax profits. The difference is explained by a £6m upward valuation of overseas assets. Earnings per share rose from 23.4p to 31.5p after allowing for these factors. Wholesale marketing by Vestric amounted to £281m, an increase of £50m, leaving sales by group companies to external customers at £746m. Italy is one of Glaxo's biggest markets despite the weakness of the pound against the dollar. Zantac has a particularly strong market in the country, but Zantac has also been making headway. The anti-ulcer drug was only launched in the US on July 12. Nevertheless, Britain is Glaxo's biggest market, followed by Italy and Japan. West Germany is some way behind. The medium term aim is to develop the big American market. The company hopes that its



initial success in this financial year with Zantac, which City analysts expect to be followed by another antibiotic, Ceftazidime, will open the US to the full range of its products. The drug company is spending about £60m a year on research and development, a cost which is absorbed above the line, and which is increasing at almost 20 per cent annually.

Since there were no price increases in Britain during the last financial year, much of the extra revenue came from overseas. Whereas sales in Britain were £173m, an increase of £15m, sales to other markets rose by £101m to £266m. City analysts said last night that the rate of sales increase had slowed in the second half from about 25 per cent a year to half as fast. But it is expected that the US could become the second biggest market this year, mainly because the sale force for Zantac is now in place. It is expected that sales of Zantac could be worth \$425m this year and \$620m next year. Other industry experts say however, that Zantac does have rivals. It could be that Zinacef, Ventolin, and Becosane, an anti-hayfever spray, will continue to be the mainstay of Glaxo's profits.

'Shutout' alleged in Spring Grove bid

By Philip Robinson

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, is taking legal advice over how its rivals 'shut out' a higher offer from its client, Sunlight Services, for Spring Grove, the laundry group. Last week Pritchard Services secured control of Spring Grove with a £15m bid, despite a £24m offer from Sunlight Services. Pritchard gained control after eight institutional shareholders of Spring Grove, which collectively held 14.1 per cent of the shares, promised to accept its offer. This came after conversations between Spring Grove and its merchant bank, J. Henry Schroder Wagg. Kleinwort alleges that these shareholders were given confidential information three days before it was generally available to other shareholders. It alleges that the shareholders were informed of the contents of confidential advice from the Office of Fair Trading. This indicated that a takeover bid for Spring Grove by Sunlight would attract a recommendation for a Monopolies Commission investigation. Kleinwort says the information caused the institutions to promise their combined 14.1 per cent shareholding to Pritchard, which already had the promise of a 36 per cent stake from the Charterhouse Group. Last Friday, a full meeting of the Takeover Panel found that neither Spring Grove nor J. Henry Schroder Wagg had acted in any way improperly. A spokesman for Schroder said last night: "We have been all through this with the panel. We spoke face to face with the shareholders and chose our words very carefully. It is not true to say that we gave information to line shareholder and not others. The information was confidential to these shareholders for two to three days before we posted the formal document to all shareholders." A spokesman for the Takeover Panel said: "We are concerned this issue is dead."

Key vote at Exchange today

By Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

At four o'clock this afternoon, those of the Stock Exchange's 4,300 members who can drag themselves away from after-hours trading will assemble for a crucial meeting at the nearby Chartered Insurance Institute hall. Formally, the stockbrokers and jobbers will discuss and vote by a show of hands on a simple proposal to change the Stock Exchange constitution to allow lay members to be appointed to the council, the exchange's ruling body. After the intensive last-minute lobbying by the Bank of England, opposition to the proposal has crumbled and it now seems likely that Sir Nicholas Goodison, the exchange's chairman, will obtain the necessary 75 per cent approval. If so, the exchange will probably before the year-end, nominate a handful of non-members, to be approved by the Bank of England, to join the government broker as non-elected members of council. Today's vote will inevitably be seen primarily as the members' judgment on the entire deal agreed in August between Sir Nicholas and Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, as a condition for the Stock Exchange to be exempted from the case brought by the Director General of Fair Trading under the Restrictive Practices Act. The council has the power, if it wishes, to change the rules of the exchange without a vote by members.

Johnson Matthey faces £50m loss

By Derek Pain

Johnson Matthey, the banking and precious metals group, may have lost up to £50m in an American jewelry venture, it was disclosed yesterday. On the Stock Exchange, the company's shares fell 22p to 21.3p. The group has been caught by the severity of the US recession. It started developing a jewelry business in the US three years ago, and at first trading went well - "perhaps too well", said Mr Ernest Pateman, a director. Much of the trade was on a sale or return basis and the group was surprised by the high level of returns which came through early this year. When it became apparent that sales were not going to pick up sufficiently to get the US business back on target for this year, Johnson decided to cut back sharply. Mr Joseph Stevenson, a director, has now taken charge of the restructuring of the US interests. The company yesterday put rationalization costs at between £35m and £50m. These will be treated as an extraordinary item in the accounts to the end-March 1984. The company said: "These amounts will be off-settable for tax purposes against future US profits. It is not possible now, in the middle of the Christmas selling season, to estimate the charge more precisely." Johnson's chairman, Mr Harry Hewitt, believes that the action now being taken will end the US jewelry losses. He emphasized that the rest of the group continued to trade profitably. The US cut back includes reducing the number of manufacturing plants, scaling down the stock levels and redundancies. Johnson manufacturing a full range of jewelry such as chains, necklaces and rings, for the US market. The full extent of the US trading losses has not been disclosed. But it is believed that the deficit was more than £8m compared with £5m profit in the previous year. Further details of the US setback will be released next month with the interim statement. Johnson decided to make yesterday's statement because of stock market rumours. "We had not intended to say any thing until we could be more detailed", Mr Pateman said. Overall group profits fell from £49.7m, a peak to £38m in the year to the end of March.

Dow recovers early loss

New York (AP-Dow Jones)

Shares regained much of the ground they had lost in early trading yesterday, but the Dow Jones Industrial Average was still down by about two points. It has been improving steadily since losing nearly eight points after the market opened. Declining issues continued to outnumber advances, but the number of issues trading higher was rising. About 770 issues were down, and 540 were up.

WALL STREET

Volume contracted sharply, with fewer than 30 million shares changing hands in the first two hours compared with almost 50 million on Friday. Lifemark Corp rose 4 1/2 to 36, while Interfirst fell 2 1/2 to 17. Commodore International was 2 1/2 lower at 41 1/2. Arvin Industries was up 1 at 27.

Business failure rate slows

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The number of business failures is still increasing though at a less rapid pace than last year, and over the next five years there are likely to be losses as well as gains, according to the Centre of Forecasting. Underlying declining trends are seen for beer and spirits sales, but prospects for light table wine appear better, says *Leisure Futures*, the centre's latest quarterly report on leisure spending. Even after the hot summer, beer consumption for the 1983 calendar year is expected to be up by 0.5 per cent. Beer sales to 1988 are expected to be flat and cyclical. The fall in the spirits market is expected to slow this year and to stabilize next year. But significant declines are then forecast to 1988. The report is not optimistic about prospects for holidays within Britain, but a continued growth in the number of foreign visitors is foreseen. The sport industry should concentrate more on attracting those taking a second holiday.

Fall in sales of beer and spirits forecast

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The recovery in consumer spending since the middle of last year has benefited only some sectors of the leisure industry, and over the next five years there are likely to be losses as well as gains, according to the Centre of Forecasting. Underlying declining trends are seen for beer and spirits sales, but prospects for light table wine appear better, says *Leisure Futures*, the centre's latest quarterly report on leisure spending. Even after the hot summer, beer consumption for the 1983 calendar year is expected to be up by 0.5 per cent. Beer sales to 1988 are expected to be flat and cyclical. The fall in the spirits market is expected to slow this year and to stabilize next year. But significant declines are then forecast to 1988. The report is not optimistic about prospects for holidays within Britain, but a continued growth in the number of foreign visitors is foreseen. The sport industry should concentrate more on attracting those taking a second holiday.

Liquidators called in to Carrian

By Our Financial Staff

Provisional liquidators were appointed yesterday to Carrian Holdings, the sprawling Hong Kong finance and property group. This came after the weekend move to wind up the quoted arm of the empire, Carrian Investments Bankers Trust, the American bank, issued the petition. The provisional liquidators for Carrian Holdings, the parent group, are executives of international accountants Touche Ross. They were appointed after a petition to the Hong Kong High Court. A big creditor of the Carrian Group is Bank Bumiputra of Malaysia. According to reports from the colony yesterday, the bank continued to lend to the debt-stricken Carrian group after it had announced it could not repay its debts. Mr George Tan, the Carrian Group chairman who is charged with making false statements, was released on bail yesterday, three days after a High Court judge had ordered a decision to grant him bail. Relatives and friends of Mr Tan said he was released after raising bail said by the government's radio station to be HK\$1m (£13m).

Medical care tops the perks

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Class-conscious British industry persists in providing perks like big cars and free medical insurance on the basis of status rather than ability and white collar staff continue to enjoy an advantage over their shop floor colleagues in the race to gain fringe benefits. These are some of the main conclusions to be drawn from a survey, the first in six years, on employee fringe benefits conducted by the British Institute of Management. In spite of attempts to harmonize terms and conditions for staff and manual workers, it says, senior staff in many companies continue to receive superior versions of benefits provided for all employees, such as longer holidays. Provision of free medical insurance has emerged as one of the most popular perks. Fifteen per cent of the 237 companies in the survey now give such a benefit, compared with 5 per cent in the 1977 survey. The most generous appear to be those companies in the insurance, banking and finance sectors. Nineteen per cent of companies in the survey provide group discount schemes which are open to all employees, but none provided free medical insurance like BUPA to manual workers. Future expansion of the private medical insurance provision will be limited, the institute says, because of considerably increased premiums. "Employers are particularly reluctant to enter new commitments without knowing what the cost will be in five years time." But it adds: "Present government policies of encouraging private medicine, with the possibility of tax concessions for medical insurance premiums in the future, could affect take-up of schemes, particularly if the present deterioration in national health services continues." On the broad fringe benefits front, while recession has eaten into companies' abilities to pay for perks, the institute's survey shows that 48 per cent have improved benefits not only in medical insurance but also in pensions, holidays and sick pay. Holidays continue to lengthen, with 31 per cent of companies allowing 21-24 days annual leave against only 9 per cent in 1977.

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day

Friday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Saturday
Saturday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Sunday
Sunday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Monday
Monday	Heathrow - Moscow - Tokyo - Osaka	Tuesday
Tuesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Wednesday
Wednesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Thursday
Thursday	Heathrow - Copenhagen - Tokyo - Osaka	Friday

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The longer the flight, the more the details matter. JAPAN AIR LINES

Western Australia agrees to trade-off over Argyle mine

State buys £25m diamond stake

By Our Financial Staff

The government of Western Australia yesterday ended prolonged wrangling over the future of Argyle Diamond Mines by paying Northern Mining, controlled by the American Cup entrepreneur Mr Alan Bond, A\$42m (£25m) for a 5 per cent stake in potentially the world's biggest diamond mine. In return for the holding, the government will allow Argyle to proceed with the exploitation of the AK-1 kimberlite pipe, the main ore body in the mountain which is the heart of the deposit, and to mine without building a township on the site. Argyle is situated in the remote Kimberley mountains in the far north of Western Australia. The first state government proposals for the mine envisaged a town on the property. It is government policy to settle the vast empty expanses of the state. But CRA, which is the major shareholder in the project, and whose biggest owner in turn is Rio Tinto-Zinc, the mining finance house, preferred from an early date to fly workers from Perth, in much the same way as workers commute to North Sea oil rigs. Mr Brian Burke, premier of Western Australia, said that the ore treatment plant at ADM should be commissioned by the end of 1985. When the plant is operating at full capacity it is expected to produce 25 million carats of diamonds a year, about half the present world output.



Bond

The annual value of this production will be between US\$6 and US\$7 a carat, and of that amount roughly 5 per cent by weight will be of gem value. The great bulk of Argyle's output will be industrial diamonds, while about a fifth is expected to be semi-gem.

It is possible that output from the mine will be increased, Mr Burke said.

The government of Western Australia will finance its surprise purchase from the A\$50m of advance royalty payments made by Argyle. But because Northern Mining will contribute its share of the advance payment, the cost to the government of buying the 5 per cent share will be A\$39.5m.

West to seek united action on protection

By John Lawless

A top-level meeting aimed at maintaining the West's commitment to roll back protectionism takes place in Paris next weekend.

The closed-door gathering of Western ministers, economists and industry leaders will explore ways in which Western governments can get their trade and finance ministers to tackle protectionist issues jointly.

There is growing concern that unless these key ministries in industrially advanced countries adopt cohesive policies, developing countries stand little chance of taking full advantage of the uplift in world trade.

"That will mean that the international debt burden will remain as large and, in turn, will blight attempts by Western

countries to revive their economies," according to an international trade specialist.

"Trade ministers represent a balance of pressures at the nitty-gritty end of international business, whereas finance ministers are used to dealing with the economy at large, and to handing down a policy view from an Olympian height."

Britain is seen as one of the few countries which has encouraged a dialogue between its ministries, helped by the amalgamation of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

A DTI spokesman said yesterday that the invitation for the Paris meeting had been sent to Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Joint Permanent Secretary at the DTI.

Penn Central looking for growth in Europe

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Alfred Martinelli, president of Penn Central Corporation, the once bankrupt US railgroup, is in Britain this week outlining the next phase of his group's recovery plan to the financial institutions.

Penn is seeking acquisitions to complement its existing business in Britain and Europe. Mr Martinelli said that his group was looking for growth of at least 20 per cent in the value of its shares which are currently trading at about \$40 on Wall Street.

In the five years since Penn was rescued from bankruptcy by the sale of its railway assets to the US Government the group has reduced its debts from \$730m to \$300m (about 16 per cent of shareholders' funds), cut its staff by 10,000 to

35,000 employees and embarked upon an ambitious programme of 21 new acquisitions.

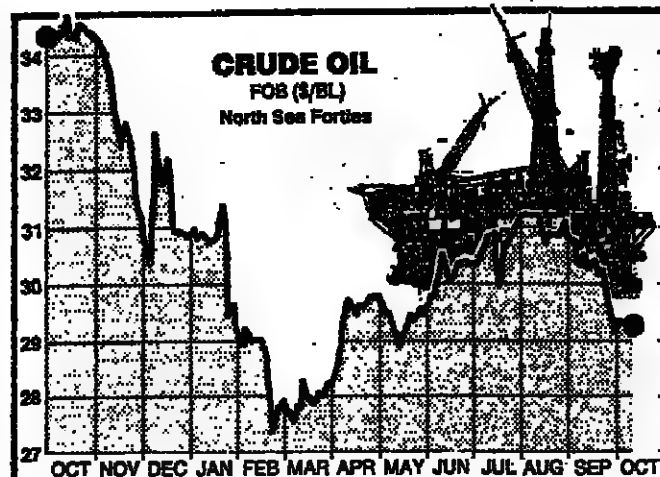
The acquisitions include the Marathon Manufacturing Company, an offshore group, GK Technologies, a defence electronics company for \$704m and Gulf Energy and Development Corporation for \$100m. Disposals over the same period include the Six Flags Amusement Parks and the Edgington Oil Company.

The changes have added two British companies to the Penn portfolio - Chloride Alcad, a battery company in Redditch, and Sprague Electric based in Surrey.

About 10 per cent of Penn's shares are also held in Britain.

BP: the optimism starts to run out

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest



If its timing of the Britoil flotation last year proved to be about as unfortunate as it was possible to be, the Government has no reason to complain of the good fortune that blessed its BP share sale last month.

Last November the oil sector was entering what proved to be one of its most precipitous downturns, culminating in the \$5-a-barrel Opec price cut last March. Now the market is going through another of its periodic periods of self-doubt, but the Chancellor at least can take comfort from the fact that the unloading of his latest dollop of BP shares is safely out of the way: in the Britoil issue, the cracks appeared in the middle of the underwriting process.

In retrospect, it is clear that the sponsors of the BP issue were taking a determinedly optimistic view of the sector's prospects.

The industry itself is being pulled in two ways at the moment - with fears of a renewed outbreak of disagreement within the never-solid ranks of Opec countered by alarm that Iraq's new Exocet missiles could result in Iran finally carrying out its threat of blocking the vital Straits of Hormuz. Such a course of action could serve only to put an explosive charge under the price of oil.

These threats have been around for a long time now, of course.

More important is the marked reluctance of the big oil companies to carry on stocking up ahead of the winter as had been expected. This, if nothing else, is a powerful indicator that the consensus which held that oil prices were now safe from further downward movement is beginning to crack at the edges.

The recent shading of both the spot oil price and oil share price - the BP partly-paid shares are now 2p below their £2 offer price - are pointers in this direction.

In the European downstream market, margins on oil product sales are also falling to improve as rapidly as had been hoped, even though the knock-on effect of the last two years' closure and rationalization policy is beginning to make the leading companies' bottom line look much healthier on the surface than it was in the past.

The conclusion for investors, who have been stampeding to get back to an even weighting in oil shares at virtually any cost, is to adopt a more discriminating line. The place to stay is with the downstream rather than the upstream companies (at least steer clear of those without a strong financial base).

The much vaunted punt on BP's drilling prospects in China and Alaska still remains attractive however.

Britannia Arrow

Considering the amount Britannia Arrow has spent on acquisitions over the last two years, yesterday's one-for-four rights issue to raise about £22m was not unexpected.

Nevertheless, the 10p fall in the share price to 83p, where it is perilously close to the rights price of 75p, must have come as a shock to both the company and the underwriter, Lazard Brothers.

In June, the unit trusts group paid £19.8m for the life assurance business, National Employers Life. It was clear that NEL would require substantial additional share capital for expansion.

It was equally clear that if Britannia was to become a big international fund management group, it would have to reduce its borrowings.

The company will also have to pay up to a further \$14m (£3.5m) over the next two years for its American acquisition, the financial management group,

Gardner and Preston Moss, of Boston.

The acquisitions, combined with ambitions to expand in the Far East from its small business in Singapore should give Britannia the base to compete in all aspects of international financial services.

In the process, it hopes to establish its credentials for an independent future. One reason why the share price fell so heavily yesterday is that it was buoyed up over the summer by regular bouts of take over speculation.

Even the promise of a final dividend of 1.2p raising the total for the year by nearly 30 per cent to 2.2p was not enough to hold the share price yesterday in the face of the drying bid hopes that a rights issue inevitably brings.

But though the rights at 75p appear to have been pitched at a fancy price, the market is underpinned by those of recent newcomers to the stock market in the same sector: Framlington and Henderson Administration. The shares look a good two-way bet on takeover hopes and the group's ambitious expansion programme.

Abingworth

Abingworth, one of the new breed of venture capital funds offering capital appreciation rather than income, has been unlucky during its first few months of quoted life.

The shares, sold to eager investors at 300p in May, went to 320p. But yesterday, they were up 7p at 283p.

The fund was started 10 years ago by Mr Anthony Morgan, a member of the Samuel Montagu banking family. Its "private" shareholders increased their

original investments by nine times ahead of the public share sale.

But for much of its public life Abingworth has been bugged by the upheavals which have afflicted a number of hitherto "star" performers.

Even its most glamorous investment, Apple Computers, displayed setback in fourth quarter profits, which sent the shares sliding, although much of the ground lost has subsequently been recovered.

Abingworth is, however, still sitting pretty on Apple. It invested \$180,000 (£119,000) in the company in 1979. Since then it has realized \$4m. It still has a shareholding worth \$10m, and is unlikely to drop Apple hastily.

Although Abingworth has only 0.8 per cent of Apple and the investment represents a relatively small slice of its portfolio, the upset at the computer group has hurt the venture fund's shares.

The company's six-month profit, before tax, came out at \$294,000. This compares with \$584,000 for the previous 12 months when a half-time figure was not struck.

There is no dividend but a modest payment should accompany the full figures for the current year although an interim payment is "unlikely". With the £11.3m raised through the flotation under its belt, Abingworth, which has a staff of six, is eager for new investments. One of its most successful investments is Garfunkel's Restaurants.

Garfunkel's shares came to the stock market at 35p a year ago. They are now 167p. So even in this sophisticated age, hamburger can match the microchip as an investment.

Trade drive by New Zealand

By Simon Scott Pinner

A high-ranking 22-man trade mission from New Zealand began a five-day visit to London yesterday, with the aim of boosting trade and attracting British investment.

Mr Ron Trotter, the mission leader, told a press conference that New Zealand could not allow a further weakening of economic links between the two countries. Last year Britain took only 14 per cent of New Zealand exports and provided only 9 per cent of imports. Likewise, only 6 per cent of foreign investment last year came from Britain, compared with 45 per cent from the US and 25 per cent from Australia.

Mr Trotter, who is chairman of Fletcher Challenge, New Zealand's largest company, pinpointed forestry, fishing and energy as sectors with good opportunities for British business.

New Zealand, he said, now offered a springboard for the Australian market to manufacturing and service industries. Under the Closer Economic Relations (CER) agreement between Australia and New Zealand, duties will be phased out by 1988 and other forms of protection by 1995.

Mr Trotter said New Zealand would increase the volume of its forestry exports by four or five times over the next 20 years and that at least \$NZ10,000m (about £4,390m) would be spent on investment in equipment in fish processing plants. Only a fraction of the catch is processed locally now.

On energy, Mr Jack Hazen, marketing director of Mobil Oil of New Zealand, said that half the country's hydroelectric capacity had still to be developed. Its oil and gas reserves amounted to 11,000m barrels equivalent and its proven coal deposits to between 4,000m and 5,000m tonnes.

The mission, whose companies account for 95 per cent of New Zealand exports, is in Britain at the invitation of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Lamont Holdings
Half-year to 30.9.83
Profit: £252,000 (£154,000)
Stated earnings 3.14p (0.99p)
Turnover £13.4m (£4.9m)
Net interim dividend 0.5p (0.4p)

Microlease
Half-year to 30.9.83
Profit: £275,000 (£118,000)
Stated earnings 8.1p (4p)
Turnover £1.1m (£348,000)
Net interim dividend None

S. Lykes
Year to 30.9.83
Profit: £558,000 (£505,000)
Stated earnings 11.50p (8.62p)
Turnover £1.1m (£11.2m)
Net dividend 6.75p (8.25p)

Plants in doubt as Montfort loss rises

By Vivian Goldsmith

Losses at the troubled Leicester-based sock manufacturer Montfort (Knitting Mills) rose from £267,000 to more than £1m in the first half.

Turnover was down from £5.2m to £4.2m and no interim dividend is being paid. The last dividend was paid in 1981.

After a three-year struggle to regain its independence, the board accepted a 24p-a-share offer from Palma Textiles in July. The new board, headed by Mr Peter Bailey, the chairman of the private Palma group, is taking a hard look at Montfort's five factories - sock factories in Leicester and Margate, Kent and three smaller knitwear companies in Derbyshire and Leicester.

The shares slipped 2p to 34p on news of the results.

Montfort (Knitting Mills)
Half-year to 30.9.83
Profit: £21m (£267,000)
Stated loss 33.3p (8.8p)
Turnover £4.2m (£5.2m)
Net interim dividend none (none)
Share price 34p

made for reorganization and closure.

Mr Rob Alsworth, group finance director, said: "We are looking to see if they are viable or not. If they are not, they may be closed or they may be sold as going concerns."

As a result of the investigations by new Palma men, stock at the five plants was revealed downwards by £775,000.

The shares slipped 2p to 34p on news of the results.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	
Coffee, Robusta, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Cocoa, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Wheat, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Barley, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Oats, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Rice, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Sugar, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Wool, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Gold, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Silver, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Palladium, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Platinum, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Copper, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Aluminium, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Zinc, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Nickel, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Lead, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Iron, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Steel, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Coal, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Oil, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Gas, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Electricity, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Water, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Gas, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Electricity, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00
Water, 100lb	100.00	Official tin	100.00

WALL STREET

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET		NEW YORK COMMODITY MARKET	
Dow Jones Industrial	100.00	Gold	100.00
S&P 500	100.00	Silver	100.00
NASDAQ	100.00	Copper	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Aluminium	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Zinc	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Nickel	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Lead	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Iron	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Steel	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Coal	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Oil	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Gas	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Electricity	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Water	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Gas	100.00
NYSE	100.00	Electricity	100.00
AMEX	100.00	Water	100.00

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCI	9%
Chubb Bank	9%
Consolidated	9%
Continental	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Westminster	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

* Market rates.
† For deposits of £100,000 or more.
‡ For deposits of £10,000 or more.
§ For deposits of £1,000 or more.
|| For deposits of £100 or more.

Two join board of OC Group

You can always recognise a born leader

COURVOISIER

مركز الامارات

Shergar's son set to break Goffs' record

By Simon O'Loughlin

A colt sired by Shergar, the kidnapped Derby winner, is set to smash the European record price for a foal sold at auction when he appears in Goffs' invitation foal and breeding stock sale on November 20.

He is the first produce of his sire to be offered for public sale anywhere in the world, and comes from the first, and possibly only, crop of the 1981 Derby winner, who was abducted from Ballymore Stud in 1982.

Jonathan Irwin, Goffs' managing director, says that the colt, one of 24 lots submitted by Thomastown Castle Stud, is a particularly good-looking individual.

The invitation session, which forms the centrepiece of the five-day sale of foals and broodmares, is an innovation this year and the 80 entries could provide one of the most dramatic bloodstock auctions seen in Europe.

Proceeding the Shergar foal into the ring will be his dam, the nine-year-old Nijinsky mare, Galleto, who is the first broodmare to be sold in Europe in-foal to the great American racehorse, Alydar.

Galleto, who is in foal to a late June service, won the Calnes Stakes and bred Aras Al Uchiarin, winner of the Godswalk Stakes this season.

All five Derby winners from 1978 to 1982 are represented in the catalogue either by foals or as covering sires, and include the first foal to be auctioned by Henbit and the

first two mares to be sold in foal in Golden Fleece.

There is a strong Coolmore flavour to the invitation season, and astonishingly there are no less than four own-sires to the top sprinters, Thatching and Golden Thatch, in the sale. Three of these also have foals to be auctioned - by King's Lake, Be My Guest and Godswalk. Thatching, the leading first-crop sire this season, is himself represented by a colt foal from the immediate family of this year's Derby winner, Tenebris.

Other broodmare attractions include a winning full-sister to the 1,000 Guinea winner, Waterloo; an unraced Bold Forbes mare out of the Champion Stakes winner, Hurry Harriet; a winning Southern Path daughter of the Irish Guinness Oaks winner, Pampaluna, whose son Pampaluna won the Irish 2,000; and an unraced Thatch mare, who is out of an own-sister to the Irish juvenile champion, Cloonlara, and half-sister to King's Lake and Salmon Leap.

Among the foals there are also a Mill Reef filly out of Prid Dians heroine, Sweet Mimosa; a Shirley Heights half-sister to the high class Star Pasture; and a Be My Guest colt, who is out of the Irish 1,000 and St. Leger.

There are several highlights in the remaining four days of the sale including the dam of the Chevelly Park Stakes winner, Desirable, in foal to Godswalk - and her colt foal by Ahonora.

Redcar

Draw: No advantage

2.15 AIRY HILL STAKES (2-y-o; selling; £1,080: 1m) (17 runners)

1 000216 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000217 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000218 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000219 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000220 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000221 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000222 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000223 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000224 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000225 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000226 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000227 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
13 000228 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
14 000229 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
15 000230 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
16 000231 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
17 000232 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

2.45 CAPTAIN COOK STAKES (2-y-o; maidens; £282: 7f) (14)

1 000233 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000234 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000235 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000236 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000237 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000238 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000239 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000240 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000241 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000242 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000243 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000244 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
13 000245 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
14 000246 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

3.15 J & B RARE SCOTCH WHISKY HANDICAP (22.48: 1m 50) (12)

1 000247 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000248 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000249 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000250 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000251 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000252 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000253 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000254 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000255 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000256 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000257 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000258 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

3.45 SALTBRUNN STAKES (21.20: 2m 18yd) (4)

1 000259 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000260 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000261 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000262 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

4.15 BOULBY HANDICAP (22.50: 1m 10) (13)

1 000263 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000264 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000265 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000266 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000267 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000268 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000269 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000270 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000271 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000272 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000273 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000274 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

4.45 STAYERS STAKES (22.55: 2m 20)

1 000275 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000276 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000277 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000278 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000279 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000280 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000281 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000282 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000283 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000284 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000285 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000286 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

5.15 NORTON HANDICAP (22.58: 1m 20)

1 000287 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000288 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000289 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000290 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000291 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000292 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000293 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000294 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000295 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000296 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000297 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000298 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

5.45 NORTON HANDICAP (22.58: 1m 20)

1 000299 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000300 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000301 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000302 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000303 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000304 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000305 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000306 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000307 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000308 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000309 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000310 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

6.15 NORTON HANDICAP (22.58: 1m 20)

1 000311 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000312 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000313 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000314 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000315 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000316 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000317 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000318 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000319 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000320 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000321 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000322 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

6.45 NORTON HANDICAP (22.58: 1m 20)

1 000323 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
2 000324 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
3 000325 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
4 000326 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
5 000327 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
6 000328 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
7 000329 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
8 000330 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
9 000331 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
10 000332 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
11 000333 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15
12 000334 SLEW'S SUPPER (J. Gibson) 11-13 J. Gibson 15

Richards to face Jockey Club

Gordon Richards, the trainer, and Neale Doughty, the jockey, won with Noddy's Ryde and Hello Dandy, at Ayr on Saturday, when he was referred to the Stewards of the Jockey Club over the running of Tartan Trader, last of eight runners in the Gallows Hills Handicap Hurdle, won by Camden on the same day.

The local stewards were not satisfied with their explanations. Tartan Trader drifted in the betting from 3-1 out to 5-1.

Doughty said after the hearing "I am flabbergasted about it there was a change in the ground, and it was also Tartan Trader's first race of the season."

Richards said: "It was diabolical. I was never shown the camera film and Tartan Trader was a little lame after the race. He is still a green horse and hates the whip."

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A fistful of dollars at Meadowlands

The last-minute odds flashed brightly on the giant computerized tote board which stretched across the centre of the track. Nine pacers, steered by drivers sitting precariously on tiny carts, followed a car-driven starting gate in perfect unison. They were off in the final meeting of the harness racing season at the Meadowlands, New Jersey.

The pacers were quickly picked up along the backstretch on a 15th 36ft video screen in the centre of the tote board, with arrows, corresponding to the racecard and lane numbers, showing the order of running. The picture faded as the commentators came on the final bend leaving the 21.73 seconds, a bond high on one side of the track, to cheer their fanatics to the finishing line.

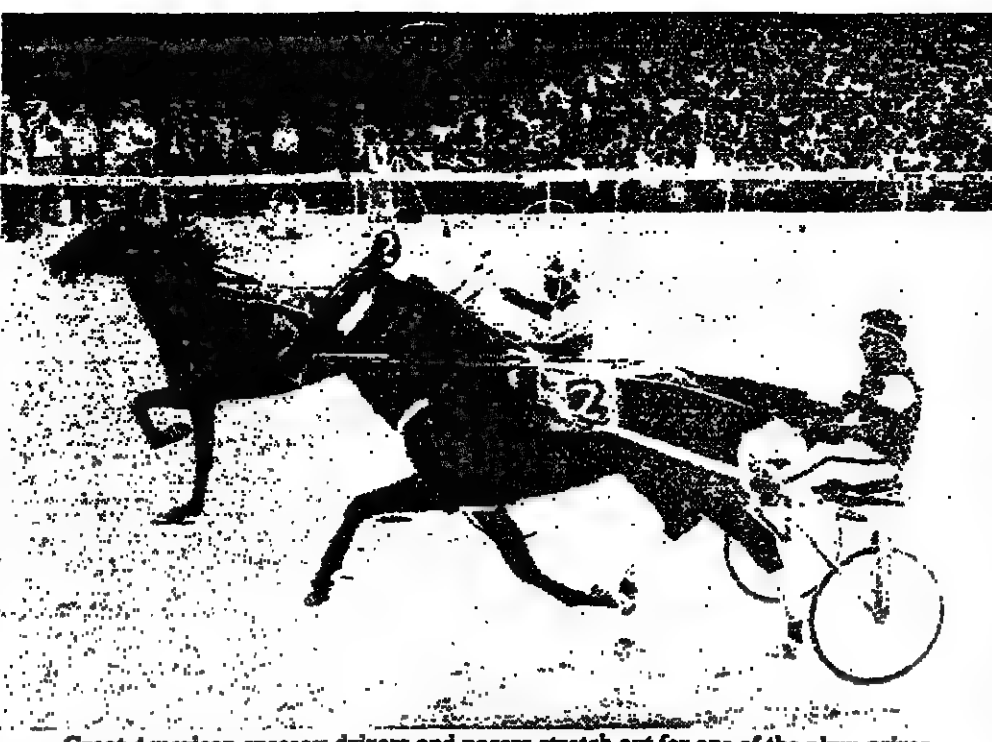
Meadowlands (five miles outside New York), which seven years ago was just a swamp, is now one of the biggest sports complexes in the country.

The American public demand value for money for their spectator sports and they get it. The facilities are superb. There are 130 acres of car parking, shared by the racetrack and the nearby Giants stadium (seating capacity 65,000), home of the National Football League team and the soccer club, Cosmos. There is a separate car park for the third stadium in the complex, the indoor arena where basketball, ice hockey, athletics, wrestling and boxing are held.

The floodlights blazed across the racetrack for the evening meeting which continued by Jersey 2. The temperature outside was a humid 84 degrees, but there was immediate relief to be found in the fully air-conditioned grandstand area.

The £16 charged daily for entry to the members enclosure at Meadowlands this summer, the Clubhouse, was well valued. The £22 per person. Escalators quickly lifted us to the clubhouse entrance, where to stop people entering who had paid for a cheaper enclosure, the use of your hands are jammed with an umbrella which shows up under ultra-violet lighting. This effectively does away with officials checking passes and badges.

Now 500 tote windows beckoned for a plunge on the first race. There is a minimum \$2 stake on bets, with



Great American success: drivers and pacers stretch out for one of the plum prizes

a win, place or show which is the third place. For most of the night, such heady titles as exotics and trifectas, attracted plenty of money for those chasing a big dividend.

The first event produced no winners, but in our first of the three professional-looking punters with broad New York accents, in the next bet, did not play.

From slow horses to fast food. Not for us the 1,000 seater Pegasus restaurant. Instead, a wander between the maze of closed-circuit television screens, showing latest betting, action replays and even the night's top American football and baseball matches, took us to the refreshment stands.

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plaza and ice cream parlours were the order of the day. You learn fast that there is nothing small in the United States, only regular.

It was back to the action. Pacers and trotters, under the banner of standardbred racing, are popular. Far more races are held for pacers, who, unlike trotters with their natural stride, are trained to race with fore and hind legs together. Pacers are more reliable, seldom breaking their stride, and they stay closer together in a race, making the action more exciting.

The prize money, too, is exciting with \$100,000 events not uncommon and to buy a pacer out of a claiming race would cost you \$60,000 to \$125,000.

On the opposite side of the grandstand at Meadowlands is the stable area, with 16 barns, accommodating up to 1,760 horses and seven dormitories housing 700 trainers, grooms and other employees. The training complex also has its own equine hospital, full

of veterinary facilities and a half-mile training track.

We stayed for the sixth race, the main event carrying a top prize of \$25,000, and invested two dollars to win on Whitey's Fella, an unlikely candidate, drawn in the inside lane. The opening odds were 12-1, but it drifted out so fast, it almost fell off the edge of the tote board.

The final show of odds was 25-1, but undeterred Whitey's Fella set off in front. By the final bend he was still ahead and with a huge cheer going up from the British contingent he held on in a photo-finish to win by a neck. The payout was a monster \$60.40 for the \$2 stake.

We celebrated with hot pretzels in the car park afterwards. It was a splendid evening and even compared to the autumn delights of Newmarket, Meadowlands will never be a small (sorry, regular) spot on the horizon.

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RUGBY UNION

Wheeler gets captaincy against Canada, with bigger honour in prospect

By David Handa, Rugby Correspondent

Six years ago Peter Wheeler was overlooked by England when they were seeking a captain against the United States and the mantle settled on Bill Beaumont, where it would doubtless still rest but for injury. The Leicester hooker was ignored again last year when Beaumont retired but on Saturday Wheeler will lead out the England XV which plays another transatlantic side, Canada, at Twickenham and can expect to captain his country in a major international match against New Zealand on November 19.

It will be a satisfying moment for a player who was ignored by the British Lions selectors last season, even if the honour is somewhat belated. Wheeler will be 35 next month and the tenure of his captaincy must therefore be limited. It is reasonable to suppose that, insofar as selectors can work in the long term, Melville of Waspas may become their choice as captain, but a successful championship season could extend Wheeler's career in international football.

Wheeler, once previously, standing in for Beaumont against Tonga on the Far East tour, of 1979.

Both he and his immediate predecessor, Scott, the captain against Scotland and Ireland earlier this year, were consulted by the chairman of the Rugby Football Union, Lord Harewood, before the team announcement yesterday. Mr Morgan said it was the strongest side England could field, allowances being made for the absence of the injured Smart and Melville, and the lack of match fitness of Colclough.

It seems likely that Blackwell, the Gloucester tight head, will come into contention when the team to face New Zealand is

considered and two more British Lions, Woodward and Jeavons, will be watched closely.

The newest face on Saturday will be that of Halliday, the Bath centre, who has played for England's Under 23 and B teams. Davies is restored to stand-off half, having spent much of the last championship season at centre and Siemsen returns at left wing, after being dropped last season. Among the forwards Rendell (Wasps) — one of seven in the side who played against Canada in Vancouver in 1982 — comes in on the loose head; Sydell, after a season in the wilderness following a suspension last December, returns after showing encouraging form after Waterloo and Gadd (Gloucester) gives the back row a better, balanced look.

There are two interesting newcomers on the replacement bench, too. After a long career which has taken him from Northampton to London Welsh, via Rosslyn Park, George becomes the replacement scrum half and Stuart Redfern, the younger of the Leicester brothers, becomes involved in a senior national

England team

W Hare (Leicester)
J Carleton (Orrill)
P Dodge (Leicester)
S Halliday (Bath)
M Siemsen (Liverpool)
H Davies (Wasps)
N Youngs (Leicester)
P Rendell (Wasps)
W Wheeler (Leicester, capt)
G Pearce (Northampton)
J Gadd (Gloucester)
J Sydell (Waterloo)
S Bainbridge (Gosforth)
P Winterbottom (Headingley)
J Scott (Cardiff)

Replacements: N Stringer (Wasps), J Palmer (Bath), I George (London Welsh), Stuart Redfern (Leicester), S Mills (Gloucester), N Jeavons (Mossley).

Wheeler: reason to smile

RFU concern at Orwin sending-off

The Rugby Football Union has expressed grave concern at the events which marked the Thera EMU county championship game between Sarum and Gloucestershire on Saturday (David Handa writes).

The RFU executive committee will be discussing the rough play which culminated in the dismissal of Orwin, the Gloucestershire lock, at the end of the match.

A lack of self-discipline on the field, given the times in which we live, may not be entirely surprising, but it comes as a relief to know that

clubs are taking their own disciplinary steps. It is only 10 years ago that the committee of one, leading English club was asked to police the conduct of a forward who punched an opposing player as noted by the referee.

It is only clubs and county selectors themselves who can weed out persistent offenders and, by so doing, help referees and those who seek to present rugby union in the most attractive light.

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Two fists against eight tentacles

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

For once in his 18-year career "reading" who is not going to have and kicked in his face. However, the 33-year-old Chicagoan is not going to faint at the sight of Bruno's muscles. He has got a few years and lots of his own and is bringing them along together with a few ideas he picked up in Staveville (Illinois) maximum security prison, where he served 12 years of a 50-year sentence for his part in a robbery and murder.

"I got busted when I was eight," Cummings said. "Was living down in Mississippi with my grandma. She couldn't control my kids. I was just like a wild animal. It's just like a prison, only for kids. No big difference."

While in prison Cummings really wanted to be a weight-lifter. "I was deep in it but I knew there was a dude in Russia pressing 300 and 700 pounds. So when someone asked me to take up boxing I said to myself, 'Yes, I'll take the easy way out.'"

Cummings developed such a physique that his mates called him "Jumbo". I liked that. I didn't get convinced under the name of Jumbo, so when they called me "Jumbo" I felt more like a free man."

As an amateur he floored George Foreman and beat the Golden Gloves champion and Ron Lewis. He turned professional in 1979 and after winning 14 contests in a row was beaten by Reynaldo Sainces and drew with Joe Frazier. He has lost his last four bouts, being knocked out by the hard-hitting Jeff Sims and losing on points to Tim Witherspoon.

So far Bruno, doing what comes naturally, is doing his best to keep Cummings out of the ring. But the 21st Cummings who came out fighting after 12 years in prison, does not seem the sort of man to look for the floor when the going gets tough against some dude from London, England.

It should be a good evening for Mike Barrett and Mickey Duff at the Albert Hall for the big action is backed up by a British light-middleweight title bout between Jimmy Barry and Valerio Neri, of Italy, has been confirmed for King's Hall, Belfast, on November 16.

For Frank Warren, the promoter at the other end of town, Bloomfield, it has not been a happy weekend. First, George Fennedy got and gets hit and drops out of the British lightweight title bout with Tony Willis in Birmingham. Then

Warren's two main events at the Bloomfield Hotel on Thursday suffered a blow when Steve Galt hurt his hand and dropped out of a bout with John L. Gardner, and Eddie Carz, who was to have met Jimmy Fries, was knocked out by John Mugabi at Atlantic City on Saturday.

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BOXING



Octopus Man surfaces in London. You do not kick water in the face of Cummings, the boxing cephalopod. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

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Law Report October 11 1983

Race organizer to pay damages for driver's injuries

Latchford v Spedworth International Ltd
Before Mr Justice Hodgson
[Judgment delivered October 7]

Although the defence of *volenti non fit injuria* was advanced, the test of whether a plaintiff had consented to running a known risk was an objective one, the question of whether he had full and complete knowledge of the risk which he had assumed was to be assessed subjectively.

Mr Justice Hodgson held in the Queen's Bench Division giving judgment for the plaintiff, Mr Philip Latchford, in an action which he had brought against the defendant, Spedworth International Ltd, in respect of injuries which he had suffered on July 9, 1977, as a result of an accident in the course of a "hot-rodd" motor race in which he had been competing and which had been organized by Spedworth at Wimbledon Stadium.

Mr Robert Nelson, for the defendant, Mr Charles Harris for the plaintiff.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said that the defendant had been organizing motor racing events at the stadium for many years. Since at least 1970 it had appreciated that two concrete fire barriers to the outer edge of the track could be hazardous to competitors, and had in the past tried different methods of shielding them.

At the time of the plaintiff's accident no steps had been taken to shield the fire barriers, although there were additional methods which could have been tried, but the plaintiff, who had often raced there, was aware that they existed and that they gave rise to risk.

For a few months before the accident, the defendant had been using small tyres to mark the edge of part of the hot-rodd track, but the plaintiff was aware of that until the evening of the accident. The defendant then knew, but the plaintiff did not, that that method of demarcation was potentially hazardous and that the use of larger tyres would have been safer.

In the course of the race the car in front of the plaintiff hit the tyre, propelling some of them on to the track, and the plaintiff collided with one which caused him to lose control, causing the car to skid sideways out of control. The plaintiff had regained control of the car, but was unable to avoid a head-on collision with a car which was in the fire barrier, as a result of which he suffered injuries, the most severe of which were serious fractures of the right leg and foot.

General damages had been agreed at £2,000 and special damages at £7,131.46. Only five years' interest would be awarded, but sum in respect of costs of £1,000 was awarded, as a result of which the plaintiff was bringing the matter to trial.

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The Law Commission consists of a Chairman and four other Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor for periods of up to five years. The Chairman is normally a High Court Judge seconded from his judicial duties and the other members are required to have experience as Judges, barristers, solicitors or teachers of law in universities. There will be two vacancies for Commissioners at the end of this year. In filling them, preference may be given, in one case to a practising solicitor, and in the other to a university law teacher; and preference is also likely to be given to candidates with special experience and interest in the fields of family or property law.

The salary of a Law Commissioner will be £34,250 p.a. with effect from 1st January 1984. The post is pensionable. The successful candidates are likely to be aged over 35 and under 60, and will be lawyers of recognised standing, experience and ability who can make a significant contribution to the reform and development of the law.

Those wishing to apply, or to suggest the name of a suitable candidate for consideration, are invited to contact Mr J. G. H. Gasson, the Secretary, Law Commission, Coopers House, 37/38 John Street, Theobalds Road, London WC1N 2BQ (tel: 01-242 0861). He will provide on request, application forms, and details of the terms and conditions of appointment.

Applications must be received by Wednesday 30th November, 1983.

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The successful applicant would be required to take up the position on 1 December or as soon after this date as possible.

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1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

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6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; tonight's television preview between 7.15 and 7.30; a review of the morning papers at 7.30 and 8.30; Ask Alton between 8.45 and 7.00 and again between 8.50 and 8.45. Closedown at 9.00.

9.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1983.** Sir Robin Day and David Dimbleby set the scene at Blackpool (further coverage on this channel at 10.55 and 2.30 and on BBC2 at 3.50).

10.30 **Play School.** (r). 10.55 **Conservative Party Conference 1983.** Further coverage from Blackpool.

12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Judi Lines. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon. (2.57 Regional news, London and SE only. Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 **Double Bill at One, Cookery** hints from Mike Smith assisted by the Butterflies heroine, Wendy Craig. Elsewhere, Paul Cole goes to Mallow in Derbyshire, to celebrate the 50th birthday of the material now known as Vaseline, which was first produced in the area's Val de Galle Mills.

1.45 **Gran (r).** 1.50 **Stop Go (r).** 2.00 **Closedown.** 2.30 **Conservative Party Conference 1983.** Coverage of the afternoon's proceedings continued on BBC2 at 2.50. 3.53 **Regional news** (not London).

3.55 **Play School,** presented by Shelagh Gilbey. 4.30 **Superted and the Stolen Rocket Ship.** 4.45 **Jackanory.** Donald Pickup reads part two of *The Song of Pentecost*. 4.48 **Roger the Dog Show.** 5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld.** 5.10 **Think Again.** Johnny Ball with the facts behind photography.

5.40 **News with Maura Stuart** includes a report from the Conservative Party Conference. 6.05 **South East at Six.**

6.30 **Cartoon.** Tom and Jerry. 6.40 **Angels.** The pregnant and unmarried Carol Freeman is still being harassed by a stalker. 6.50 **News with Maura Stuart.** Tonight Jim has a programme that disaster will befall Alan following an encounter with a beautiful girl.

6.55 **Bargains.** The Jersey detective investigates a mystery concerning a big society wedding (r).

9.00 **News with John Humphrys** and a report by Sue Lawley from Blackpool on the Conservative Party Conference.

9.25 **The Dark Side of the Sun.** Episode five and the grand ball at the Castello turns into a nightmare for Anne and David.

10.15 **International Boxing.** Live coverage of a ten-round bout between Britain's heavyweight boxer, Frank Bruno and Floyd Cummings of the United States, who once boxed a draw with Joe Frazier.

11.03 **News headlines.** 11.05 **Olivia Newton John** in concert. Highlights of the singer's performance before an audience of 14,000 at the Weber State College, Utah (r).

12.05 **Weather.**

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3/105.4/105.5/105.6/105.7/105.8/105.9/106.0/106.1/106.2/106.3/106.4/106.5/106.6/106.7/106.8/106.9/107.0/107.1/107.2/107.3/107.4/107.5/107.6/107.7/107.8/107.9/108.0/108.1/108.2/108.3/108.4/108.5/108.6/108.7/108.8/108.9/109.0/109.1/109.2/109.3/109.4/109.5/109.6/109.7/109.8/109.9/110.0/110.1/110.2/110.3/110.4/110.5/110.6/110.7/110.8/110.9/111.0/111.1/111.2/111.3/111.4/111.5/111.6/111.7/111.8/111.9/112.0/112.1/112.2/112.3/112.4/112.5/112.6/112.7/112.8/112.9/113.0/113.1/113.2/113.3/113.4/113.5/113.6/113.7/113.8/113.9/114.0/114.1/114.2/114.3/114.4/114.5/114.6/114.7/114.8/114.9/115.0/115.1/115.2/115.3/115.4/115.5/115.6/115.7/115.8/115.9/116.0/116.1/116.2/116.3/116.4/116.5/116.6/116.7/116.8/116.9/117.0/117.1/117.2/117.3/117.4/117.5/117.6/117.7/117.8/117.9/118.0/118.1/118.2/118.3/118.4/118.5/118.6/118.7/118.8/118.9/119.0/119.1/119.2/119.3/119.4/119.5/119.6/119.7/119.8/119.9/120.0/120.1/120.2/120.3/120.4/120.5/120.6/120.7/120.8/120.9/121.0/121.1/121.2/121.3/121.4/121.5/121.6/121.7/121.8/121.9/122.0/122.1/122.2/122.3/122.4/122.5/122.6/122.7/122.8/122.9/123.0/123.1/123.2/123.3/123.4/123.5/123.6/123.7/123.8/123.9/124.0/124.1/124.2/124.3/124.4/124.5/124.6/124.7/124.8/124.9/125.0/125.1/125.2/125.3/125.4/125.5/125.6/125.7/125.8/125.9/126.0/126.1/126.2/126.3/126.4/126.5/126.6/126.7/126.8/126.9/127.0/127.1/127.2/127.3/127.4/127.5/127.6/127.7/127.8/127.9/128.0/128.1/128.2/128.3/128.4/128.5/128.6/128.7/128.8/128.9/129.0/129.1/129.2/129.3/129.4/129.5/129.6/129.7/129.8/129.9/130.0/130.1/130.2/130.3/130.4/130.5/130.6/130.7/130.8/130.9/131.0/131.1/131.2/131.3/131.4/131.5/131.6/131.7/131.8/131.9/132.0/132.1/132.2/132.3/132.4/132.5/132.6/132.7/132.8/132.9/133.0/133.1/133.2/133.3/133.4/133.5/133.6/133.7/133.8/133.9/134.0/134.1/134.2/134.3/134.4/134.5/134.6/134.7/134.8/134.9/135.0/135.1/135.2/135.3/135.4/135.5/135.6/135.7/135.8/135.9/136.0/136.1/136.2/136.3/136.4/136.5/136.6/136.7/136.8/136.9/137.0/137.1/137.2/137.3/137.4/137.5/137.6/137.7/137.8/137.9/138.0/138.1/138.2/138.3/138.4/138.5/138.6/138.7/138.8/138.9/139.0/139.1/139.2/139.3/139.4/139.5/139.6/139.7/139.8/139.9/140.0/140.1/140.2/140.3/140.4/140.5/140.6/140.7/140.8/140.9/141.0/141.1/141.2/141.3/141.4/141.5/141.6/141.7/141.8/141.9/142.0/142.1/142.2/142.3/142.4/142.5/142.6/142.7/142.8/142.9/143.0/143.1/143.2/143.3/143.4/143.5/143.6/143.7/143.8/143.9/144.0/144.1/144.2/144.3/144.4/144.5/144.6/144.7/144.8/144.9/145.0/145.1/145.2/145.3/145.4/145.5/145.6/145.7/145.8/145.9/146.0/146.1/146.2/146.3/146.4/146.5/146.6/146.7/146.8/146.9/147.0/147.1/147.2/147.3/147.4/147.5/147.6/147.7/147.8/147.9/148.0/148.1/148.2/148.3/148.4/148.5/148.6/148.7/148.8/148.9/149.0/149.1/149.2/149.3/149.4/149.5/149.6/149.7/149.8/149.9/150.0/150.1/150.2/150.3/150.4/150.5/150.6/150.7/150.8/150.9/151.0/151.1/151.2/151.3/151.4/151.5/151.6/151.7/151.8/151.9/152.0/152.1/152.2/152.3/152.4/152.5/152.6/152.7/152.8/152.9/153.0/153.1/153.2/153.3/153.4/153.5/153.6/153.7/153.8/153.9/154.0/154.1/154.2/154.3/154.4/154.5/154.6/154.7/154.8/154.9/155.0/155.1/155.2/155.3/155.4/155.5/155.6/155.7/155.8/155.9/156.0/156.1/156.2/156.3/156.4/156.5/156.6/156.7/156.8/156.9/157.0/157.1/157.2/157.3/157.4/157.5/157.6/157.7/157.8/157.9/158.0/158.1/158.2/158.3/158.4/158.5/158.6/158.7/158.8/158.9/159.0/159.1/159.2/159.3/159.4/159.5/159.6/159.7/159.8/159.9/160.0/160.1/160.2/160.3/160.4/160.5/160.6/160.7/160.8/160.9/161.0/161.1/161.2/161.3/161.4/161.5/161.6/161.7/161.8/161.9/162.0/162.1/162.2/162.3/162.4/162.5/162.6/162.7/162.8/162.9/163.0/163.1/163.2/163.3/163.4/163.5/163.6/163.7/163.8/163.9/164.0/164.1/164.2/164.3/164.4/164.5/164.6/164.7/164.8/164.9/165.0/165.1/165.2/165.3/165.4/165.5/165.6/165.7/165.8/165.9/166.0/166.1/166.2/166.3/166.4/166.5/166.6/166.7/166.8/166.9/167.0/167.1/167.2/167.3/167.4/167.5/167.6/167.7/167.8/167.9/168.0/168.1/168.2/168.3/168.4/168.5/168.6/168.7/168.8/168.9/169.0/169.1/169.2/169.3/169.4/169.5/169.6/169.7/169.8/169.9/170.0/170.1/170.2/170.3/170.4/170.5/170.6/170.7/170.8/170.9/171.0/171.1/171.2/171.3/171.4/171.5/171.6/171.7/171.8/171.9/172.0/172.1/172.2/172.3/172.4/172.5/172.6/172.7/172.8/172.9/173.0/173.1/173.2/173.3/173.4/173.5/173.6/173.7/173.8/173.9/174.0/174.1/174.2/174.3/174.4/174.5/174.6/174.7/174.8/174.9/175.0/175.1/175.2/175.3/175.4/175.5/175.6/175.7/175.8/175.9/176.0/176.1/176.2/176.3/176.4/176.5/176.6/176.7/176.8/176.9/177.0/177.1/177.2/177.3/177.4/177.5/177.6/177.7/177.8/177.9/178.0/178.1/178.2/178.3/178.4/178.5/178.6/178.7/178.8/178.9/179.0/179.1/179.2/179.3/179.4/179.5/179.6/179.7/179.8/179.9/180.0/180.1/180.2/180.3/180.4/180.5/180.6/180.7/180.8/180.9/181.0/181.1/181.2/181.3/181.4/181.5/181.6/181.7/181.8/181.9/182.0/182.1/182.2/182.3/182.4/182.5/182.6/182.7/182.8/182.9/183.0/183.1/183.2/183.3/183.4/183.5/183.6/183.7/183.8/183.9/184.0/184.1/184.2/184.3/184.4/184.5/184.6/184.7/184.8/184.9/185.0/185.1/185.2/185.3/185.4/185.5/185.6/185.7/185.8/185.9/186.0/186.1/186.2/186.3/186.4/186.5/186.6/186.7/186.8/186.9/187.0/187.1/187.2/187.3/187.4/187.5/187.6/187.7/187.8/187.9/188.0/188.1/188.2/188.3/188.4/188.5/188.6/188.7/188.8/188.9/189.0/189.1/189.2/189.3/189.4/189.5/189.6/189.7/189.8/189.9/190.0/190.1/190.2/190.3/190.4/190.5/190.6/190.7/190.8/190.9/191.0/191.1/191.2/191.3/191.4/191.5/191.6/191.7/191.8/191.9/192.0/192.1/192.2/192.3/192.4/192.5/192.6/192.7/192.8/192.9/193.0/193.1/193.2/193.3/193.4/193.5/193.6/193.7/193.8/193.9/194.0/194.1/194.2/194.3/194.4/194.5/194.6/194.7/194.8/194.9/195.0/195.1/195.2/195.3/195.4/195.5/195.6/195.7/195.8/195.9/196.0/196.1/196.2/196.3/196.4/196.5/196.6/196.7/196.8/196.9/197.0/197.1/197.2/197.3/197.4/197.5/197.6/197.7/197.8/197.9/198.0/198.1/198.2/198.3/198.4/198.5/198.6/198.7/198.8/198.9/199.0/199.1/199.2/199.3/199.4/199.5/199.6/199.7/199.8/199.9/200.0/200.1/200.2/200.3/200.4/200.5/200.6/200.7/200.8/200.9/201.0/201.1/201.2/201.3/201.4/201.5/201.6/201.7/201.8/201.9/202.0/202.1/202.2/202.3/202.4/202.5/202.6/202.7/202.8/202.9/203.0/203.1/203.2/203.3/203.4/203.5/203.6/203.7/203.8/203.9/204.0/204.1/204.2/204.3/204.4/204.5/204.6/204.7/204.8/204.9/205.0/205.1/205.2/205.3/205.4/205.5/205.6/205.7/205.8/205.9/206.0/206.1/206.2/206.3/206.4/206.5/206.6/206.7/206.8/206.9/207.0/207.1/207.2/207.3/207.4/207.5/207.6/207.7/207.8/207.9/208.0/208.1/208.2/208.3/208.4/208.5/208.6/208.7/208.8/208.9/209.0/209.1/209.2/209.3/209.4/209.5/209.6/209.7/209.8/209.9/210.0/210.1/210.2/210.3/210.4/210.5/210.6/210.7/210.8/210.9/211.0/211.1/211.2/211.3/211.4/211.5/211.6/211.7/211.8/211.9/212.0/212.1/212.2/212.3/212.4/212.5/212.6/212.7/212.8/212.9/213.0/213.1/213.2/213.3/213.4/213.5/213.6/213.7/213.8/213.9/214.0/214.1/214.2/214.3/214.4/214.5/214.6/214.7/214.8/214.9/215.0/215.1/215.2/215.3/215.4/215.5/215.6/215.7/215.8/215.9/216.0/216.1/216.2/216.3/216.4/216.5/216.6/216.7/216.8/216.9/217.0/217.1/217.2/217.3/217.4/217.5/217.6/217.7/217.8/217.9/218.0/218.1/218.2/218.3/218.4/218.5/218.6/218.7/218.8/218.9/219.0/219.1/219.2/219.3/219.4/219.5/219.6/219.7/219.8/219.9/220.0/220.1/220.2/220.3/220.4/220.5/220.6/220.7/220.8/220.9/221.0/221.1/221.2/221.3/221.4/221.5/221.6/221.7/221.8/221.9/222.0/222.1/222.2/222.3/222.4/222.5/222.6/222.7/222.8/222.9/223.0/223.1/223.2/223.3/223.4/223.5/223.6/223.7/223.8/223.9/224.0/224.1/224.2/224.3/224.4/224.5/224.6/224.7/224.8/224.9/225.0/225.1/225.2/225.3/225.4/225.5/225.6/225.7/225.8/225.9/226.0/226.1/226.2/226.3/226.4/226.5/226.6/226.7/226.8/226.9/227.0/227.1/227.2/227.3/227.4/227.5/227.6/227.7/227.8/227.9/228.0/228.1/228.2/228.3/228.4/228.5/228.6/228.7/228.8/228.9/229.0/229.1/229.2/229.3/229.4/229.5/229.6/229.7/229.8/229.9/230.0/230.1/230.2/230.3/230.4/230.5/230.6/230.7/230.8/230.9/231.0/231.1/231.2/231.3/231.4/231.5/231.6/231.7/231.8/231.9/232.0/232.1/232.2/232.3/232.4/232.5/232.6/232.7/232.8/232.9/233.0/233.1/233.2/233.3/233.4/233.5/233.6/233.7/233.8/233.9/234.0/234.1/234.2/234.3/234.4/234.5/234.6/234.7/234.8/234.9/235.0/235.1/235.2/235.3/235.4/235.5/235.6/235.7/235.8/235.9/236.0/236.1/236.2/236.3/236.4/236.5/236.6/236.7/236.8/236.9/237.0/237.1/237.2/237.3/237.4/237.5/237.6/237.7/237.8/237.9/238.0/238.1/238.2/238.3/238.4/238.5/238.6/238.7/238.8/238.9/239.0/239.1/239.2/239.3/239.4/239.5/239.6/239.7/239.8/239.9/240.0/240.1/240.2/240.3/240.4/240.5/240.6/240.7/240.8/240.9/241.0/241.1/241.2/241.3/241.4/241.5/241.6/241.7/241.8/241.9/242.0/242.1/242.2/242.3/242.4/242.5/242.6/242.7/242.8/242.9/243.0/243.1/243.2/243.3/243.4/243.5/243.6/243.7/243.8/243.9/244.0/244.1/244.2/244.3/244.4/244.5/244.6/244.7/244.8/244.9/245.0/245.1/245.2/245.3/245.4/245.5/245.6/245.7/245.8/245.9/246.0/246.1/246.2/246.3/246.4/246.5/246.6/246.7/246.8/246.9/247.0/247.1/247.2/247.3/247.4/247.5/247.6/247.7/247.8/247.9/248.0/248.1/248.2/248.3/248.4/248.5/248.6/248.7/248.8/248.9/249.0/249.1/249.2/249.3/249.4/249.5/249.6/249.7/249.8/249.9/250.0/250.1/250.2/250.3/250.4/250.5/250.6/250.7/250.8/250.9/251.0/251.1/251.2/251.3/251.4/251.5/251.6/251.7/251.8/251.9/252.0/252.1/252.2/252.3/252.4/252.5/252.6/252.7/252.8/252.9/253.0/253.1/253.2/253.3/253.4/253.5/253.6/253.7/253.8/253.9/254.0/254.1/254.2/254.3/254.4/254.5/254.6/254.7/254.8/254.9/255.0/255.1/255.2/255.3/255.4/255.5/255.6/255.7/255.8/255.9/256.0/256.1/256.2/256.3/256.4/256.5/256.6/256.7/256.8/256.9/257.0/257.1/257.2/257.3/257.4/257.5/257.6/257.7/257.8/257.9/258.0/258.1/258.2/258.3/258.4/258.5/258.6/258.7/258.8/258.9/259.0/259.1/259.2/259.3/259.4/259.5/259.6/259.7/259.8/259.9/260.0/260.1/260.2/260.3/260.4/260.5/260.6/260.7/260.8/260.9/261.0/261.1/261.2/261.3/261.4/261.5/261.6/261.7/261.8/261.9/262.0/262.1/262.2/262.3/262.4/262.5/262.6/262.7/262.8/262.9/263.0/263.1/263.2/263.3/263.4/263.5/263.6/263.7/263.8/263.9/264.0/264.1/264.2/264.3/264.4/264.5/264.6/264.7/264.8/264.9/265.0/265.1/265.2/265.3/265.4/265.5/265.6/265.7/265.8/265.9/266.0/266.1/266.2/266.3/266.4/266.5/266.6/266.7/266.8/266.9/267.0/267.1/267.2/267.3/267.4/267.5/267.6/267.7/267.8/267.9/268.0/268.1/268.2/268.3/268.4/268.5/268.6/268.7/268.8/268.9/269.0/269.1/269.2/269.3/269.4/269.5/269.6/269.7/269.8/269.9/270.0/270.1/270.2/270.3/270.4/270.5/270.6/270.7/270.8/270.9/271.0/271.1/271.2/271.3/271.4/271.5/271.6/271.7/271.8/271.9/272.0/272.1/272.2/272.3/272.4/272.5/272.6/272.7/272.8/272.9/273.0/273.1/273.2/273.3/273.4/273.5/273.6/273.7/273.8/273.9/274.0/274.1/274.2/274.3/274.4/274.5/274.6/274.7/274.8/274.9/275.0/275.1/275.2/275.3/275.4/275.5/275.6/275.7/275.8/275.9/276.0/276.1/276.2/276.3/276.4/276.5/276.6/276.7/276.8/276.9/277.0/277.1/277.2/277.3/277.4/277.5/277.6/277.7/277.8/277.9/278.0/278.1/278.2/278.3/278.4/278.5/278.6/278.7/278.8/278.9/279.0/279.1/279.2/279.3/279.4/279.5/279.6/279.7/279.8/279.9/280.0/280.1/280.2/280.3/280.4/280.5/280.6/280.7/280.8/280.9/281.0/281.1/281.2/281.3/281.4/281.5/281.6/281.7/281.8/281.9/282.0/282.1/282.2/282.3/282.4/282.5/282.6/282.7/282.8/282.9/283.0/283.1

